

JPRS 78386

25 June 1981

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1146

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

25 June 1981

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1146

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Interference of U.S., Japan, PRC in Southeast Asia Attacked (M. Ilyinsky; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 22 May 81).....	1
U.S. Militarism Parallels Hitler's Anti-Communism (Gennady Gerasimov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 10 Jun 81).....	4
Importance of Sister-City Ties Stressed (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 7 May 81).....	7
Ionova on Contemporary Development of Islam (A. Ionova; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, No 4, 1981).....	9

REGIONAL

Kunayev Addresses Kazakhstan Plenum on Agriculture (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 28 Apr 81).....	14
Shevardnaze Addresses South Ossetian 60th Anniversary Meeting (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 13 May 81).....	36
Union, Management Clash Over Working Conditions at BSSR Trust (I. Roslik; ZVYAZDA, 21 Apr 81).....	46
Belorussian Railroad Management Criticized for Poor Working Conditions (ZVYAZDA, 16 May 81).....	50
Book on National Historical Memory Reviewed (Vadim Dement'yev; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 15 Apr 81).....	52

INTERNATIONAL

INTERFERENCE OF U.S., JAPAN, PRC IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ATTACKED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 22 May 81 pp 1-4

[Article by M. Ilyinsky]

[Text] The situation shaping up in South-East Asia--a vast region occupying an area of 4,500,000 square kilometres with a population of more than 350 million people--has long been attracting the attention of the world public. The struggle against the Japanese militarists in the years of World War II, the anti-colonial and national liberation movement in the forties and the fifties, the vigorous rebuff administered by the peoples of Indochina to the U.S. aggressors in the sixties and the seventies, the present military, political and diplomatic battles with the Chinese hegemonists constantly encroaching upon the sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the intensive penetration of monopoly capital and Maoists into the region--all this is proof that South-East Asia was and has remained one of the explosive regions in the world.

The five countries in the region, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)--Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore--are part of the world capitalist system and serve as an object of economic exploitation by the imperialist countries, in the first place, the United States and Japan, which are also nurturing in the region their own military-strategic plans.

A distinctive feature of the situation in the region in the late seventies and the early eighties is growing intervention in the affairs of South-East Asian nations by Maoist China, which is aligning itself, in its actions, with the forces of international reaction.

The advantageous geographic position at the crossroads of sea routes from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific, rich raw material resources, a vast market and cheap manpower have prompted Washington, Tokyo and Peking to include South-East Asia in the sphere of their own "vital interests."

For example, as long ago as in the summer of 1977 Japan advanced a "doctrine" of "special relationships" with ASEAN nations. These were assigned the role of Tokyo's agrarian and raw materials adjunct. There followed a stormy inflow of capital to South-East Asian countries from Japan, meant, primarily, for developing natural resources. Japan accounts even now for more than 30 per cent of foreign capital investments in ASEAN nations. And one cannot expect any changes in this "orientation" for the eighties, either.

The United States of America has its own strategic interests in relation to ASEAN nations. The leaders of the Department of State are not even trying to conceal that these states are "some of the major sources of raw materials for the U.S." and that Washington would keep them by using any possible means, that is, through economic expansion, by implanting military bases, taking part in suppressing national liberation movements, and political intriguing.

It goes without saying that it is not only purely economic factors that have predetermined the policies of Washington and Tokyo in South-East Asia. The continuous attempts to impose on ASEAN nations more active military-political cooperation have long since become noticeable. The world is a witness to the open striving to urge the regional association to enter into a military alliance with the U.S. and Japan.

The levers of U.S. and Japanese interference in the affairs of the countries of the region are well known—economic penetration, an attempt to put the ASEAN members under the wing of a military alliance, tear them away from the nonalignment movement and make them participants in imperialist intrigues. Changes in the lineup of forces in the region since the victories of the peoples of Indochina, the reunification of Vietnam and the formation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea compelled Washington and Tokyo to produce new plans to strengthen their economic, military and political positions in South-East Asia and pressurize Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Taking into account the specific situation which took shape in Asia in the last 1970's and early 1980's and encouraging Peking's great-power ambitions, the United States and Japan went to a direct collusion with the Chinese hegemonists. Having, apparently, recalled the old rule of the Chinese feudal lords—to befriend those who live far from China and to attack its neighbours—they decided to direct Chinese militarism at South-East Asia.

The imperialists rubbed their hands in glee when in spring 1979 Peking unleashed a dirty war against socialist Vietnam. Incitement from behind the ocean continues now that the Chinese hegemonists threaten Vietnam "to teach it another lesson." The Vietnam press says that the recent crimes of the Chinese reactionaries are a continuation of their old hegemonistic policy.

The sphere of the Peking hegemonists' expansionist plans have always covered not only Indochina, but also South-East Asia.

At the end of the 1970's Peking started intensively peddling a provocative theses, alleging that China is everywhere where the Chinese live. Understandably, this referred, above all, to South-East Asia which numbers, according to experts, about 20 million ethnic Chinese.

What kind of its compatriots did China want to protect? Not hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese subjected to merciless capitalist exploitation, but those who have hard currency and who own industrial and distribution enterprises.

Penetrating into South-East Asia economically and politically, Washington, Tokyo and Peking want to produce the greatest possible influence on the foreign policy of the ASEAN five member-countries, push them to a confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and try to artificially divided the countries of South-East Asia. They are rallying all enemies of the Indochina peoples, irrespective of their past and

present political orientation, under the sinister banner of counterrevolution. The coordinated actions of Washington, Tokyo and Peking with respect to the patriots of Indochina undermine detente and stability in South-East Asia and elsewhere.

However, the opponents of the national liberation movement will have to take reality into consideration. The progress of sound processes in South-East Asia is irreversible. The public of the region expects that, despite the intrigues by the enemies of peace, the ASEAN's contacts with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will grow in scope. This is in the interests of peace, security and economic and cultural cooperation in the region. A peaceful settlement of all problems of South-East Asia without any outside interference is effectively promoted by the proposals put forward by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City in January this year. These proposals take into account the existing realities and the ASEAN's views. They have been approved and supported by the Soviet Union and meet with the growing backing of world opinion.

CSO: 1812/539

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. MILITARISM PARALLELS HITLER'S ANTI-COMMUNISM

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1-4

[Article by Gennady Gerasimov, APN political analyst]

[Text] Adolf Hitler was an indifferent artist. He did not eat meat, was sentimental and put to death more people than Genghis Khan did. Now we read in the WASHINGTON POST of June 2 that the U.S. Administration is about to return to West Germany the Fuehrer's four water colours and other works of nazi "art." Strictly speaking, they should have been destroyed under the allied agreements. Instead some specimens of nazi so-called "battle painting" grace the walls of the Pentagon and Capital. It is not known whether these are also being removed from their nails to be sent home. But care for Hitler's water colours, shown on the eve of the 40th anniversary of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, again focuses attention on today's heirs to his ideas.

Hitler tried to justify his treacherous surprise attack on June 22, 1941 by arguing that the Soviet Union did not observe international treaties, that it was ready for any deception and any such things. As for himself, he bluntly said: "On questions of foreign policy I never admit that there is something binding on me."

One can perceive Hitler's echo in similar statements made by official Washington regarding the Soviet Union, in the simultaneous practical denial of continuity in treaty obligations in U.S.-Soviet relations, and in the refusal to recognise that the administration is bound by something here.

The Fuehrer's bogey was that "Germany is the next military target for the Bolsheviks."

His words now sound as a variation on the current theme of "Soviet military threat." Rather, the theme looks like an imitation.

The nazi leader explained his military campaign against Moscow also by the need to provide more "Lebensraum" for the Aryans at the expense of the lower race. So Russian expanses became for him a sphere of German interests.

Hitler spoke of "land," a bit of one's own land for every German, including future generations. Now we hear arguments about "oil," a full tank of petrol for every American. And regions far removed from the United States are declared a sphere of vital American interests.

The author of "Mein Kampf" wrote in that Bible of nazism that "in Russian Bolshevism we must see an attempt taken by the Jews in the 20th century to gain world domination."

Now everyone can see the utter nonsense of such reasoning. But if you delete the mention of the Jews, then a modified nonsense is heard in the West daily, in full accordance with "Mein Kampf" instructions, that the level of mentality of the masses is low and that effective propaganda is that which confines its task to a limited number of catchwords repeatedly rammed home into human minds. And we hear now Richard Allen, the President's national security adviser, saying: ask me if the Russians have a strategic plan for world domination, and I will answer "yes."

In his book Hitler noted the "pathological weakness of those who try to preserve peace at all costs."

Aren't his thoughts echoed by the recent phrase dropped in Washington that there are things more important than peace?

In drawing these analogies, I do not mean to say that official Washington is an avid reader of "Mein Kampf." But after all Moliere's Jourdain did not know either that he was speaking prose. Parallels are too many to be accidental. So many that they suggest the existence of an instinctive anti-communist tradition. International imperialism is as before not averse to strangling socialism.

Did not the cold war become a continuation of Hitler's anti-Soviet crusade, only with other means? Former Wehrmacht General Hasso von Manteuffel, in his book "The Results of the Second World War," published in 1953, formulated the following idea: "The function of a defensive wall against the advancing East has been handed over by history of America. So America cannot concern itself with promoting peace and international detente. On the contrary, it must use all its might to strain its forces to a level near to that of war time in order to be able to fulfill this task."

The "function of a defensive wall" has been proclaimed by the present U.S. Administration, in a slightly altered wording, as its main and urgent function.

Parallels and analogies with the past are disquieting.

But the international situation now is in many respects different from the one of 40 years ago.

To begin with, in spite of the parallels, the United States of the 1980's still differs from the Germany of the 1930's by the organisation of political life.

Further, nuclear weapons have appeared with their sobering effect on politicians.

The world public is much more active in upholding peace.

The balance of world forces has changed, and the ideas of socialism are winning ever new following.

Lastly, there has emerged the military-strategic parity which, objectively helps to preserve peace. An aggressor has to reckon in his plans with the inevitability

of a crushing retaliatory blow, with nuclear retribution. The Barbarossa Plan was a miscalculation; its authors, who expected the German soldiers back home by Christmas, failed to take into account the strength of the Soviet system and the power of Soviet patriotism. But the reckoning came only several years later. Now similar plans are being thought up too, like the Dropshot of the cold war time, published in 1978, with details concerning the occupation of Moscow and other naive stupidities of premature specification. But retribution for an attempted surprise attack now, unlike June 22, 1941, will now be hours and even minutes away, not years.

The main threat of the present American military plans, in particular concerning attempts to gain military superiority in Europe, on the high seas and globally, lies in the temptation to deliver the first strike or, translated into the language of the predecessor, to have a "blitzkrieg." The Soviet Union warns that it will find impressive means to safeguard its vital interests. Now new "blitzkrieg" will save the aggressor from punishment.

History provides grounds for extrapolating: the foreign military intervention against young Soviet power failed to "strangle Bolshevism at birth," as Winston Churchill wished it. Fascism failed to overwhelm Soviet power when it was 24 years old. What can be said now when this power is already 64 and it has a nuclear parity with the United States!

CSO: 1812/539

INTERNATIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF SISTER-CITY TIES STRESSED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 May 81 p 3

[Article: "Language and the City: Toward the International Conference of the World Federation of Sister Cities"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface.]

[Text]/The Second International Conference of the World Federation of Sister Cities (VFPG - Vsemirnaya Federatsiya Porodnennykh Gorodov) dealing with the subject "Language and the City" will take place in Baku from 17-23 May. The mastery of languages is an important means of developing cultural originality, mutual understanding and cooperation among peoples. At the request of the correspondent of Azeriinform N. Kh. Akhmedov, member of the steering committee of the VFPG, vice-president of the Association on Ties between Soviet and Foreign Cities, chairman of Bakgorispolkom, tells us the following about the forthcoming international conference./

The international ties of the soviet cities, he says, are an important means of explaining to a broad segment of the foreign community about the internal and external policy of the Soviet Union, and of showing our realities, the Soviet way of life, and socialist democracy. The internationalism of the Soviet people, their profound interest in the history, culture, and contemporary life of people of other countries, and their striving to strengthen their friendship with them are clearly manifested in these ties.

Secretary-general of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has indicated many times the importance of the foreign ties of the Soviet cities, and the mutual benefits of inter-city contacts for strengthening the cooperation of people in various spheres of social and cultural life.

The international ties of the Soviet cities have the support of the party, state, and public organizations of our country. The Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics, and the local soviets of the people's deputies are constantly involved with them.

These contacts are constantly being broadened and there are now 140 Soviet cities, representing all the union republics, maintaining ties with 280 cities of foreign countries.

The capital of Azerbaijan, which has sister-city relationships with Dakar (Senegal), Naples (Italy), Sarajevo (Yugoslavia), Basra (Iraq), Bordeaux (France), and Houston (USA), is making a sizeable contribution to the sister city movement.

The city of Baku has been selected as the site for the Second International Conference of the VFFG, but not only because of its important role in the sister city movement. The task of the forthcoming conference "Language and the City" is to combine and popularize the experiment of establishing a bilingual, multi-lingual, and multi-national education. Our city, in which there live and work dozens of different nationalities, is in itself a convincing model of genuine internationalism, the embodiment in life of the great principles of the Leninist national policy.

The organizing committee is in charge of preparations for the International Conference of the VFFG. The social organizations of our country - the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the associations dealing with ties of Soviet and foreign cities, the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, the higher educational institutions, the scientific language institutions and others are the organizers of the forum along with the larger international organizations such as VFFG, UNESCO, and the World Center for Bilingual Education.

Foreign participants of the conference, and about 200 are expected from the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, will be able to see with their own eyes what great achievements the working people of our republic in the fraternal family of the nationalities of the USSR have made in the area of political, economic, and cultural life.

Ninety papers and reports will be heard at the conference, 15 of which will be given by representatives of Baku.

The program of the conference will be planned in such a way that in addition to the meeting the participants will have a chance to see the sights of Baku, the newly constructed districts of the city, and to meet the students and teachers of the language vuzes and schools.

At the meetings of the representatives of the sister cities much attention is always paid to the urgent problems of the time, problems of uniting the cities and their inhabitants in the joint struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament and cooperation. We hope that the forthcoming conference in Baku will be an important step in strengthening the friendship and mutual understanding among peoples, will contribute to the further growth of the international prestige of our republic and its capital, which in the past has many times served as the site for conducting important international cultural events.

INTERNATIONAL

IONOVA ON CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAM

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 4, 1981 (signed to press 26 Feb 81) pp 60-61

[Article by A. Ionova, candidate of historical sciences, "Doctrines, Dogma and Life: Social Problems in Modern Islam"]

[Text] Many of the political problems which are developing today in a number of countries in the foreign East are connected with Islam. The overwhelming majority of the populace of these countries, which belongs to the peasantry or the semi-proletarian masses, are followers of this religion. Religious appeals remain a powerful means of influence over the masses, for drawing them into various political movements. There are important historical and social causes for such a mobilizing role of the Moslem religion. And this role is not a simple one. Under the banner of Islam the working sections of the believers are coming forth, summoned to the struggle in defense of their interests. But the right wing not infrequently consolidates its forces under this same banner, concealing its anti-popular purposes with religious slogans.

Moslem theory, in its doctrines, attempts to explain events in social life from the position of Islam, affirming that the way to the solution of all modern problems is namely in their religion, and that following the precepts of the Koran alone can assure the progress and prosperity of society.

Islamic social doctrines are extremely diverse and contradictory; they are often at variance with one another in principle, and contain to varying degrees both progressive and reactionary elements. In them one can find various approaches to the solution of problems of social development and progress. Some of these are in complete agreement with typical bourgeois arguments in defense of capitalism, while others reflect the dissatisfaction of the exploited masses with the prevailing situation. It is natural that in the overwhelming majority of cases this dissatisfaction comes out in a form which is far from both a scientific concept of the future and the methods of the resulting struggle with the present. No matter which positions are taken by Islamic theoreticians, they all consider the will of Allah as the force which determines, directs, and corrects human objective reality. Such on the whole is the logic of religious thought, for which social life is continuously entirely dependent on the Divine will, and in it the most important thing is the relationship of man to God, and not to other people; a preference for the "heavenly" life over the "earthly". It is true that life often authoritatively corrects these convictions, disclosing the limitations of religious ideology in the solution of urgent social problems.

Traditional-orthodox doctrines, which proclaim the immutability and permanence of Moslem principles, and their independence of history—and conversely, history's total dependence on them—have proven their inability to solve the urgent tasks of the developing countries. Along with these conceptions others have appeared in which it is recognized that there is a connection between the development of a society and changes in religious ideas. In them a more realistic view of the position of Islam in the state and in society comes to light. Deliar Nur, a prominent Moslem figure of modern Indonesia, for example poses such extremely eloquent questions as, "Is it proper for Moslems to adhere to all the basic dogma of religious teachings at the time of the modernization of a country? Do they prove capable of following not only their own religious orders, but also the political and social principles of Islam? Will they not seek a way out on the paths of transformation, of limiting the role and functions of religion within the framework of the confessional life, and leaving everyday world activities out of it?"

One can surmise the natural apprehension of the theologians at the very posing of these questions. Therefore, many Moslem theoreticians, in solving social problems, have taken the path of accommodation of Islam and its principles to modern conditions. Whereas the Pakistani commentator A. Kh. Mohamedniya sees in the Moslem religion an all-embracing doctrine for progress, the Indonesian economist Ibragim Fakher considers that only in religious activities should one be guided by its regulations. The viewpoint is becoming more firmly established which takes a sufficiently sober account of the modern situation, which is characterized in particular by the liberation of certain state-legislative and socio-economic systems from the influence of religion. Thence the attempts to identify Islam with some kind of "ethical code" which cannot but mean the limitation of its role in public life. In the opinion of Arabian theologian Muhammed Abdulrahman Bejsar, for example, Islam represents a moral guideline for forging ahead on the paths of righteousness, "He who is a believer in Allah will not go astray."

In all of the theories of this type, without exception, great significance is imparted to strictest execution of the religious injunctions, especially those concerning prayer, abstinence, Hadji—pilgrimage to Mecca, and jihad—"holy war" with unbelievers. However, these injunctions are not treated identically by far. Some theologians consider prayer a defense against social defects; others—a commandment, which obligates the Moslem to strengthen friendly associations with one another; a third—the requirement to work for the good of society. Some look upon abstinence as a measure which helps to arouse in the faithful feelings of brotherhood and compassion toward the poor; others—as a means for limiting personal needs for the sake of social needs. In pilgrimage they tend to see a direct call for "Moslem Brotherhood," inasmuch as everyone who completes the pilgrimage is identically dressed, lives one and the same way of life, etc.

The principle of "holy war" is interpreted at times as the defense of "Moslem unity" and vindication of state independence, and at times even as a struggle for the spiritual renewal of society. For example, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, a statesman and Moslem figure from Saudi Arabia proposes recognizing also the elements of worldly morals, but under the condition that they will be corrected, in the spirit of the "Divine will". He brings to the forefront not the traditional piety and religious fervor, but wholly worldly virtues. In this sense, the speech of the Malaysian theoreticians is instructive, who declared that "poverty of the spirit" is the principle reason

for the poverty of their countrymen and fellow believers. They call upon the poor to follow the example of the prophet Mohammed, who was zealous and courageous in extolling Islam. However, initiative, confidence in one's own strength, and the ability to value time and to know the value of money have also entered the conception of "spiritual wealth" together with the striving for self-improvement and for knowledge.

The discrepancy in Moslem social doctrines was strikingly displayed in the approach to the question of Moslem unity in the light of the pacification and reconciliation of various classes on the path to "universal" harmony.

Traditional-orthodox Islam, which considers religious ties more important than any others—national, class, etc.—cannot solve the problems of building the national state, which are so important for the developing countries of the East. Many theologians still stand by the thesis of "dar-ul-Islam" (toward a world of Islam), associating with this the dogma of establishing an all-Moslem state. The Pakistani activist Maududi in particular does not recognize the sovereign rights of a nation. And Hassan al' Banna, former leader of the "Moslem Brothers" organization, considers the growth of national consciousness the cause of all earthly evils, as does Ash-Shiddiki, the Indonesian theologian-jurist.

"A Moslem has one nationalism and this nationalism is Islam," writes Iranian theologian Ali Asgar Hikmet.

And nonetheless, the majority of the modernist-theorists are at the forefront of "Moslem nationalism" with its apologia of state sovereignty. Ideologues are even trying to impart nationalistic interpretation to "Islamic tradition", refusing to identify it with the Arabian civilization in the time of the prophet Mohammed. For Iranian theologians, for example, Islamic tradition consists of following the principles of Shiism.

And the very idea of "Moslem unity" has undergone considerable changes and is interpreted differently depending upon the kind of class forces ideologically serving this or that conception, the political situation in the country, the official status of Islam there, and so on. A different degree of such unity is tolerated in the area of international relations: from cultural-economic cooperation of states with a Moslem population to coordination of their foreign-policy activities.

At the same time some adherents of "Moslem unity" want to utilize it in the struggle with imperialism, to ward off neocolonial encroachments on national sovereignty; others are using this idea to justify various separatist actions which are frequently utilized by imperialist powers to undermine the solidarity of the developing nations; a third group, in its conception of "Moslem unity", is devising various theories of a special path to development, which differs from both the capitalist and the socialist.

It is characteristic that, as soon as Islamic theorists try to handle social problems, completely worldly concepts and terms are inevitably found in their doctrines. Professor S. Kh. Alatas of Singapore has delineated three social structures: feudal, liberal and socialist. At the same time, the Islamic doctrine of "social democracy" of the Moslem type was proclaimed as the pinnacle of any democratic development.

Modernization of the ideals of the early Islamic "golden age" has also gone far. Thus, the Turkish commentator Hil'mi Ongen has discovered "socialists" and "imperialists" among the milieu of the prophet Mohammed. Certain Pakistani, Arabian and Indonesian theorists are trying to substantiate man's responsibility for the fate of the world and for earthly matters not only in quotations of the tenets of the Koran, but also in the appropriate arguments of I. Kant, G. Leibnitz and so forth. In search of this very substantiation they are laying parallels between Islam and personalism, sophism and existentialism, etc.*

And the further such modernization of social Islamic doctrine moves forward, it is all the more impossible not to express the relationship to Marxist ideology and to its theory of the class struggle. Recently these questions have been found in practically all conceptions. Theorists of the bourgeois persuasion are trying to draw the workers away from the class struggle, from the real struggle for political reconstruction. They combine anticommunist attacks and direct or indirect falsification of Marxism with demagogy, which heaps praise upon the capitalist system; moreover, they state that Marxism contradicts Islam but capitalism proceeds from it.

The purpose of such theories is to place upon the workers themselves the responsibility for their poverty and to preach a "class world and harmony" come what may. In these theories "Islamic business ethics" are being developed in accordance with which the property owner is "God's representative" inasmuch as everything on earth belongs to Allah. Islam, say these theorists, is opposed to exploitation; therefore the Moslem relations between labor and capital must be based on the religious concept of "sin" and "legality" the essence of which consists of the following: in accordance with their mutual obligations the employer must pay a fair wage and must be concerned for suitable working and living conditions for the workers, who in turn are obliged to remember their responsibilities to their employer.

The position of the radically-oriented petty bourgeois sociologists is somewhat different. Sincere strivings toward social justice has helped certain of them to recognize the true human and democratic nature of communist teachings, which has even led them to borrow certain of its elements. However, very few of them have managed to get rid of their religious-nationalist illusions of the possibility of building socialism without a class struggle. The idealization of some kind of "Islamic democracy" and "Islamic economics" which transcends class is especially firm. The influence of Moslem ethics on political, economic and social life is also frequently exaggerated. However, certain radically-oriented representatives of the intelligentsiya have begun to realize that such idealization cannot solve the complex socio-political problems facing these countries. The Algerian commentator Muhammed abd al' Majid, for example, is calling for struggle with conservatism and backwardness in Islam, and with religious obscurantism, while looking for a way out of the hopeless situation of translating ideology into the sole scientific basis of Marxist methodology.

* Personalism—a tendency of bourgeois philosophy, which acknowledges the personality of the highest spiritual importance, and the entire world as the manifestation of the creativity of the highest personality, God; existentialism or the philosophy of existence is close to the personalism tendency of modern philosophy which has developed a theory of human personality and the conditions for its existence in the world.

But on the whole, the evolution of contemporary Islam is developing predominately along the course of bourgeois and petty bourgeois tendencies. Islamic social concepts bear the mark of class and religious narrow-mindedness. Therefore, the essence of such progress, as a development of the democratic movement and the awakening of political activity among the masses and their tendencies and their fate do not receive proper scientific explanation in these concepts.

It follows that special care should be devoted to the study of the direction in which Islamic doctrines are developing in modern conditions; what is their real class-state; what kind of relationships exist in their progressive and conservative elements; and what is the objective role of individual conceptions and those subjective strivings and goals which are connected with them. Thus, many radically-oriented Islamic leaders are fighting for a socialist future for their countries, attempting at the same time to appeal to certain principles of the Marxist theory of social development, which attests to the search for non-capitalist paths for its implementation. Present also, however, are attempts of Moslem reaction to impart a socialist sound to their own conceptions.

The touchstone of the exposure of the true essence of these conceptions will forever remain the class struggle. It is precisely its laws which arouse the masses of believers to join in the struggle for radical social reconstruction, and in this is the beginning of that progress from religion to socialism of which V. I. Lenin spoke.

COPYRIGHT: Zhurnal "Nauka i religiya", 1961

9006

CSO: 1807/106

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 pp 1-3

[Article: "Information Reported on the Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee held its regular Second Plenum on 27 April 1981.

A report by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Associated With Further Intensification of Agriculture in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Directives and Recommendations of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev", was given and discussed at the plenum.

Participants of the debate on the report included: Comrades N. Ye. Morozov--First Secretary, Tselinogradskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; O. S. Kuanyshiev--First Secretary of the Kokchetavskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; A. K. Protozanov--First Secretary of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; M. B. Iksanov--First Secretary of the Ural'skaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; B. N. Klimov--First Secretary of the Fedorovskiy Party Raykom of Kustanayskaya Oblast; Ye. N. Auel'bekov--First Secretary of the Turgayskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; V. A. Liventsov--First Secretary of the Aktyubinskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; K. M. Aukhadiyev--First Secretary of the Alma-Atinskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; M. Ayabayeva--Senior Shepherd, "Arkharlinukiy" Sovkhoz, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov--First Secretary of the Dzhambul'skaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; I. I. Miller--Director, "Karagandinskiy" Sovkhoz, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast; A. A. Askarov--First Secretary, Chimkentskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; A. G. Ramazanov--First Secretary, Semipalatinskaya Obkom of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; Kazakh SSR Minister of Agriculture M. G. Motoriko; Kazakh SSR

Minister of Rural Construction K. N. Musin; N. A. Drizhd, General Director, "Karagundaugol'" Coal Mining Production Association.

The Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee adopted a decree aimed at further persistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and practical measures to develop agriculture, and the provisions and tasks associated with this issue, as spelled out in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee, given to the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The central committee plenum examined and approved organizational-political measures of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee aimed at implementing the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the provisions and tasks posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum adopted the appropriate decree on this issue.

With this, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its proceedings.

N. F. Mishchenko, sector director of the CPSU Central Committee Division of Party Organizational Work, took part in the plenum's proceedings.

"On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Associated With Further Intensification of Agriculture in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Directives and Recommendations of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev"

Comrades!

Our entire party and the Soviet people are presently devoting their lives to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which, in the common opinion of progressive world society, has become an event of truly global significance.

To the party and laborers of the country, and to all of our real friends abroad, the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and other materials of the 26th CPSU Congress are an embodiment of the greatest political system and far-sightedness of the great party of Lenin, its central committee, and the Politburo, headed by an outstanding politician and government official of modern times, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

We are all well aware of the great results with which the country and each of the republics met the 26th CPSU Congress in uplifting the economy, science, and culture, raising the standard of living of the Soviet people, and strengthening the defensive power of our state, and of the entire socialist fraternity.

The congress deeply analyzed the international situation, and it clearly and sagaciously determined the paths and means of consolidating peace in all the world for the foreseeable future.

The decisions of the party forum have become an outstanding contribution to the treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism, and a new, powerful stimulus for our movement forward, and Soviet Kazakhstan's stride is confident in this movement.

Our republic did not begin the five-year plan badly. On the whole its industry, represented by many sectors, completed the first quarter of this year with encouraging results. The industrial product sales plan was exceeded by 105 million rubles. Moreover the increment was basically the result of growth in labor productivity.

Capital construction is proceeding at an increasing pace. Transportation and communication have started working more efficiently.

Scientific and cultural institutions and many spheres and areas of ideological work are reorganizing their activities in compliance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Without a doubt, all of this is good. But this should not cause us to relax. All the more so because goals of extreme importance have been posed to our republic by the 26th CPSU Congress, mainly in rural economics, which must become a topic of serious discussion at this plenum.

As you know, the 26th CPSU Congress devotes special attention to raising the standard of living of the Soviet people. In addition to a broad range of other economic and social tasks, the congress placed priority on improving the supply of foodstuffs to the public, as well as a broad assortment of industrial goods. Effective solution of this problem would require development of a special food program insuring a significant increase in agricultural production, and agriculture's closer communication with sectors involved in the storage, processing, and marketing of its products.

Continuous agricultural growth is the basis of the food program. Consequently the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee is bringing up the following question for discussion at this plenum: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Associated With Intensifying Agriculture in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Directives and Recommendations of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev".

The main directions of this sector's development are spelled out clearly in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report. "Were we to discuss agriculture as a whole," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in it, "we would find that it faces the same chief problem facing the other sectors of the national economy--raising effectiveness and quality. We will continue to allocate sizeable financial and material resources to the countryside, and we will continue this sector's planned conversion to an industrial basis. But now the center of gravity is shifting to the return from capital investments, to growth in agricultural productivity, and to deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. This is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the 1980's."

Citing clear and persuasive facts, D. A. Kumayev demonstrated that life has confirmed the exceptional correctness of the party's resolution of agrarian issues.

The high effectiveness of the party's agrarian policy, he said, is well evident from the example of our republic. A total of 24.7 billion rubles--almost twice more than in the previous decade--were invested into its rural economy in compliance with decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Fixed productive capital almost doubled. New irrigated land totaling 846,000 hectares was placed into use, as were more than 5,000 kilometers of water pipelines. The power-worker ratio was raised significantly. Mineral fertilizer deliveries have tripled.

All of this has promoted noticeable growth in production. During this time the sector's mean annual gross production volume increased by 1.4 times. The five-year plan for producing and procuring grain, milk, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, and other foodstuffs was surpassed. Kazakhstan's billion poods of grain is gradually becoming a habitual phenomenon.

All of this has made our republic the country's major grain and livestock base. We are especially pleased and inspired by a statement made by L. I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The major achievements of Kazakhstan's grain farmers are associated with harder work by the party organizations aimed at introducing a scientific farming system and advanced skills into agricultural production." Leonid Il'ich noted that together with grain from the Russian Federation and the Ukraine, Kazakhstan's billion poods make up the foundation of the country's food fund.

The republic, Alma-Atinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya, and Chimkentskaya oblasts, and many rayons and farms were awarded perpetual Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for high indicators in the 1980 all-union socialist competition and in the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. USSR orders and medals were awarded to 74,000 Kazakhstan citizens, and 95 of the best of them earned the exalted title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Dear comrades, let me once again express in your behalf our most sincere gratefulness to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the high evaluation given to the labor of Kazakhstan's citizens.

According to decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, we will have to develop the republic's agriculture more dynamically and persistently in the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the forthcoming decade. We will have to intensify all of its sectors, and make a significant contribution to implementing the party's food program.

The role of Kazakhstan in the country's rural economy will continue to grow. It is with regard to this that 16 billion rubles of capital investments will be allocated to development of the republic's agriculture in the current five-year plan, which is more than in the previous five-year plan. Equipment availability will improve, the scale of land reclamation will grow, and mineral fertilizer deliveries will increase. All of this will broaden the possibilities of our sovkhozes and kolkhozes for completing the main task--increasing the production and procurement of farming and livestock products.

Supporting us with sizeable material-technical and financial resources, the party and government are imposing greater and more-responsible tasks upon the republic. According to decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress we will have to increase the mean annual gross production volume of agriculture by 11-13 percent. There is only one way to do this--intensify farming and animal husbandry, make sensible use of capital investments, and work actively and conscientiously.

Priority is now being placed on increasing the production of grain, industrial crops, vegetables, and potatoes. The task now is to raise production and insure fulfillment of the plans in relation to all types of agricultural products, and mainly those of animal husbandry.

This is why Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev laid so much emphasis on its development, calling animal husbandry the striking front in the countryside.

Our republic, the speaker noted further, possesses enormous resources, rich experience and, what is most important, tested personnel for its effort to improve animal husbandry. But insuring swift and accelerated growth of all sectors of animal husbandry is not one of the easy tasks, and if it is to be completed successfully, we will need to display maximum persistence and initiative, and we will need to place all reserves into action. And we do have such reserves--sizeable ones at that.

In recent years a significant amount of work has been done to specialize and concentrate production on the basis of interfarm cooperation, and to convert animal husbandry to an industrial basis. Today there are 234 meat, dairy, and meat-and-dairy sovkhoses, 603 large vegetable farms, 60 pig raising farms, 59 poultry farms, 159 specialized farming associations involved in the fattening and purchase of farm animals, and many other specialized farms in the republic.

At the beginning of this year the republic possessed 8.7 million head of cattle, to include 3 million cows, 35.2 million sheep and goats, more than 3 million pigs, 1.3 million horses, and over 48 million birds. Animal productivity increased simultaneously. A solid feed base has been created. Many animal husbandry complexes and farms have been built. The level of labor mechanization has risen.

I can report to the plenum today that a significant amount of work was done in the republic to improve the economic indicators of animal husbandry, animal fattening primarily. We have thousands of outstanding workers and hundreds of farms, the experience of which deserves broad dissemination. Last year and in the first quarter of this year, cattle were weighed in at 445-450 kilograms, and even more. We must make this a permanent indicator everywhere and surpass it.

The plan for production and procurement of livestock products for the first quarter of this year was fulfilled.

All of this once again attests to the correctness of the course developed for the rural economy in decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 14th Kazakhstan Communist Party, fulfillment of which has created a sound foundation for further confident development of this highly important sector of the national economy.

But the growing demands of our society are requiring their satisfaction as well.

In connection with the new, great tasks spelled out by the 26th CPSU Congress, we must all work hard to increase the production of meat and other livestock products in order to satisfy the needs of the laborers more fully. To achieve this highly important goal, we must mobilize all of our reserves, and implement the most decisive measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

What is especially important to solving the meat problem today? First of all we need to insure fulfillment of the plan for increasing the quantity of publicly owned farm animals of all types, at all categories of farms. We need to raise all economic indicators, improve the conditions under which the animals are maintained, maintain their health, and keep the level of zootechnological services high. And what is most important, we need to raise the responsibility of the personnel for the state of affairs in animal husbandry, and on this basis we must insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for meat production and procurement in each oblast, rayon, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz.

Under our conditions, any failure of a single farm, even the most inconsequential, may influence the general results, and therefore we must not permit such failures to occur.

We must be intolerant of all shortfalls in the meat procurement plan, and raise the lagging and average farms to the level of the best.

It is important to place priority on increasing beef production. Without this, we could not solve the meat problem. Today the proportion of beef in the republic's total meat production is 43 percent. More than 2,000 farms are involved in its production. This is a substantial number, but comrades, this is not enough.

There are two ways to raise beef production--increasing the herd size and increasing the weight gain. Considering this, the Ninth Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party set the goal of increasing each farm's herd to 400-500 head.

More than two and a half years have passed since then. During this time, the total quantity of cattle in the republic's sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and specialized farms grew by almost 600,000 head. But Aktyubinskaya, Chimkentskaya, and especially Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts are increasing their head counts too slowly. In Chimkentskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, and Ural'skaya oblasts, the weight and the weight gains of farm animals are not high in all areas, and equipment is being utilized poorly at the farms.

We must decisively increase the size of the reproducing herd and, obtaining at least 85-90 calves from every 100 cows, promote its dramatic increase. It would be important to make more-active use of intensive meat breeds, especially in Alma-Atinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, and other oblasts of the republic, raise the level of zootechnical services, and appropriately organize animal fattening.

All of this obliges us to seriously and deeply consider all of the issues associated with increasing the size of the cattle herds and with making this highly important sector of animal husbandry profitable everywhere. In every rayon and oblast, D. A. Kunayev emphasized, we need to plan out concrete measures for increasing beef production, improving animal fattening, converting to intensive animal raising, and broadly introducing the rich experience of the republic's best farms.

The principal sector--sheep raising--demands special attention. The speaker noted that very much has recently been done in this sector, including by the republic's Komsomol. This can be seen from the experience of hundreds of farms, and of entire oblasts. The numbers of sheep have been increased significantly, and the forms and methods of labor in the sector have been changed. The cultural and personal conditions enjoyed by shepherds have been improved dramatically, as have their living conditions. The experience of the senior generations is being merged successfully with the innovative efforts of the young. All of this is noteworthy and promising. But at the same time, in some places the movement under the slogan "Young Hands for Sheep Raising" has not gotten off the ground, which cannot be.

Despite our advances, we are seriously troubled by the significant shortcomings of certain oblasts in relation to the targets for growth of herd size and sheep productivity. Singling out specific oblasts, the speaker noted that the causes of this have long been known--the low percentage of ewes in the flocks, the low yield of young animals, high losses and expenditures for so-called intrafarm needs, and mismanagement in some sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and rayons.

In their explanations, oblast executives blame the harsh winters. But last winter was favorable, all the more so in the south. Nevertheless the expenses in Dzhambul'skaya, Chirchik'skaya, and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts were high. In such a situation, Comrades Bekturganov, Askarov, and Aukhadiyev, it would be difficult for the republic to develop sheep raising confidently.

Following the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the party and government decree "On Measures to Develop Sheep Raising in the Kazakh SSR", by 1990 we must increase the number of sheep to 15 million, promote growth in the mutton and wool production volume, and raise product quality. Our task is to continue the efforts to specialize and concentrate sheep raising, create new sovkhozes, and strengthen the feed base. As has been pointed out many times already, if we are to achieve this goal at every farm, we would need to raise the size of the reproducing herd, raising it to a minimum of 25 million in the republic, have not less than 65-70 percent ewes in the herd, have each ewe bear successfully, eliminate die-offs and squandering, and insure a mean annual increment in sheep of not less than a million and a half.

Every oblast and every rayon must find its place in the solution to this key problem. We must clearly understand that without this, we will be unable to improve sheep raising. Today, mutton makes up only 28 percent of the republic's meat balance. This percentage should be increased by intensifying the sector in all oblasts without exception. Shepherds are well aware of the major reserves for increasing mutton production--supplying quality-standardized lambs in the year of their birth, and initiating intensive fattening at feedlots and fattening complexes. "40 let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast (chairman, Comrade Golovatskiy) is achieving good indicators in this regard. Here, last year "Armandastar" Komsomol youth brigade fattened 30,000 sheep, and turned them over to the state with an average weight of 60 kilograms. Other oblasts have had similar experience as well. This experience must be disseminated everywhere, and sheep turned over to the state must weigh not less than 40 kilograms.

Our republic occupies first place in the country in karakul herd size, production, and sales. We now have more than 5 million karakul sheep. It is extremely important to dramatically raise the quantitative and qualitative indicators of this

economically profitable subsector. We must not forget that karakul sheep raising is sure profit, hard cash if you will, and additional meat. It would be inexcusably short-sighted not to capitalize on the rich possibilities the republic enjoys for further development of this sector.

The same can be said for goat raising as well. How many times we have adopted decrees on its development! But we have not progressed very far. The glory of Semipalatinsk goat down faded long ago, despite the fact that the possibilities for improving goat raising in that oblast have not changed at all. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Gur'yevskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts have liquidated their goat herds completely. Goat down scarves from Orenburgskaya Oblast are famous throughout the country. But according to the State Statistical Administration, in Ural'skaya Oblast, which neighbors on Orenburgskaya Oblast, there are 10 goats, and no nannygoats at all. This reads like a bad joke, comrades.

As we know, pig raising is an important sector of animal husbandry, one helping to accelerate growth in meat production. But the proportion of pork in the republic's total meat production is still low, not exceeding 15 percent.

Unless we develop this precocious sector further, we will never be able to solve the meat problem. This is why we need to uproot all shortcomings in its management in the most decisive manner, and most importantly, we need to significantly raise reproduction, improve the care of young animals, promote sharp growth in the numbers of animals, improve fattening, and raise the selling weight of pigs to 105 kilograms, as is spelled out by decisions of the 15th Kazakhstan Party Congress.

We have achieved a great deal in supplying poultry meat and eggs to the population. Today, many stores and public food services enterprises are not experiencing shortages of these products. But if we are to fill out the meat balance, we will need to make more effective use of the practically unlimited possibilities of poultry raising, especially broiler raising. We must make a broader effort to raise geese, ducks, and turkeys, so that we might increase poultry production to 10 kilograms per resident, as was specified at the 13th Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. We need to place new poultry factories into production and rebuild existing ones more quickly, their output must be raised as required, and poultry and egg production must be based on cooperation of poultry factories with kolkhozes and sovkhozes having their own feed base.

The CPSU Central Committee has ordered us to develop horse-breeding more intensively. Such a demand is fully justified. The republic possesses all of the conditions for effective management of this sector.

We must also develop meat and milk breeds of horses such as dzhabe, adayevskaya and kushumskaya; we must create large specialized farms; we need to improve reproduction and maintenance and put an end to the squandering of herds, and we must increase production of cheap horse meat and kumys, a therapeutic beverage. Nor should we forget about improving the quality of sporting horses.

Camel raising is believed to be an ancient sector of animal husbandry in Kazakhstan. The best farms, for example the Kolkhoz imeni 30-Letiye Kazakhskoy SSR (Comrade Gering), are working effectively in this sector, which is yet another indication of

its great economic profitability. It should be noted, however, that camel raising was not a major occupation previously in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The example of the Sovkhoz imeni 30-Letiye Kazakhskoy SSR deserves the most active support.

The time has come to tackle camel raising head-on, mainly in Gur'yevskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Mangyshlaksкая, Chimkentskaya, and Aktyubinskaya oblasts, and we need to increase the production of meat, jacket hides, and wool.

The speaker went on to point out that it is high time to do away with the scornful attitude toward rabbit raising. Last year the plans for the sale of rabbit meat were not fulfilled. The target of 2,500 tons of rabbit meat was short by 400 tons. There are no rabbits at all in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Aktyubinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya, Turgayskaya, and Chimkentskaya oblasts.

Rabbit raising must be developed everywhere, and the public at large and students of the schools of general education, vocational-technical schools, and tekhnikum's should be broadly encouraged to join in this effort.

Further development of fisheries has great significance to the food program. But the obkom's and oblispolkom's and the Ministry of Fish Economy are still just beginning to develop this direction as it should be. Last year the target for growth in the numbers of fingerlings was not reached. Nor was the plan for fattening pond fish fulfilled. Pond fish farms in Tselinogradskaya, Karagandinskaya, and Ural'skaya oblasts have been inactive for a long period of time.

The rich possibilities for developing bee-keeping and fur farming are not being utilized satisfactorily. This pertains mainly to Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast.

The reserves for profitable animal husbandry and for growth in meat production, the speaker said, are not limited to the ideas and suggestions indicated above. All of our party soviet, business, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and the appropriate ministries and departments are obligated to find, and effectively utilize, the additional possibilities for developing this vitally important sector, as was stated quite categorically at the 26th CPSU Congress and personally by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

In addition to increasing meat production, we must maintain constant control over the problems associated with the production and sale of milk to the state. This year the gross milk yields increased in the republic as a whole. But in Dzhezkazganskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Karagandinskaya, and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts, the productivity of milking cows dropped, and the volume of milk produced and sold to the state decreased.

In order to fully satisfy the demand for milk, we must increase the size of the cow herds, improve breeding efforts, achieve a qualitative transformation in the dairy herd, and raise the average milk yield per cow to 2,500-3,000 kilograms in the republic and 3,500-4,000 kilograms in farms of the suburban zone, as is required by decisions of the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress.

In the near future, the party obkom's and oblispolkom's of Alma-Atinskaya, Karagandinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Chimkentskaya, and

other oblasts must develop measures to improve milk production, so as to fully satisfy the demand of the cities and industrial centers through their own production.

Any sensible initiative aimed at finding a successful solution to this problem will be supported in every possible way.

We also need to dramatically increase milk purchases from the public at large. We are behind other republics in this area, even those with fewer cows. Judge for yourselves. Today there are more than a million cows in the personal sector. According to tentative figures the private sector produces about 2 million tons of milk per year. But last year, the target for purchasing milk from the public was short by 70,000 tons. The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade T. Alybayev), the Kazakh SSR Union of Consumers' Societies (Comrade Tanekeyev), and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes must utilize this reserve fully, and local party and soviet organs must intensify their surveillance over such use.

D. A. Kunayev recalled once again on entirely valid grounds that if we are to increase our food resources, we would need to devote the most serious attention to developing the private farms of laborers, kolkhoz farmers, and white collar workers, and the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises, organizations, and institutions. This task was discussed at a number of Central Committee plenums and at the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. A special decree was adopted by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. All of these decisions must be implemented, so that the subsidiary farms would begin producing a high return this very year.

We are well aware that creation of a sound feed base has been and continues to be the decisive factor of assured development of animal husbandry. This issue was placed under special examination and a clear program was developed at the 11th Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

But in a number of oblasts, mainly in Karagandinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, and Ural'skaya oblasts, no one seems to be in any hurry to implement this program. According to peoples control figures, only 4 out of 20 targets were reached in Aktyubinskaya Oblast. Unfortunately the contribution of even the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade T. Motoriko) as well as the ministries of meat and dairy industry (Comrade Alybayev) and procurement (Comrade Dairov), and the Kazakh SSR State Sel'khoztekhnik Committee (Comrade Yegorov) to solving this problem is still not very high.

There can be only one conclusion from this, the speaker said. It is time to learn to respect our own decisions, and insure their unconditional fulfillment. The plenum would be right today to demand every oblast party organization to examine the progress every rayon and farm is experiencing in fulfillment of the decree of the 11th Plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; it would also be within its rights to strictly punish those who are not fully supporting the efforts to strengthen the feed base and who are inhibiting further development of animal husbandry. It is the responsibility of all of us to support the party directives and to effectively and thoughtfully insure effective growth of all sectors of animal husbandry in the Kazakh SSR.

Then D. A. Kunayev dwelled in detail on problems associated with increasing grain production--the main foundation of the welfare and strength of our people, and of Soviet power. Grain production has been and continues to be the principal area of our work, and no one must be permitted to weaken his attention toward it.

This year Kazakhstan must insure a gross grain harvest of 28-29 million tons. In the future, by 1990, grain production must be raised to 32-34 million tons.

The grain production and procurement volumes have been set for each oblast. Each oblast knows its target well. We have managed to reach such targets many times before, and we have even attained higher grain yields.

First of all we need to eliminate the fluctuations in yields, which are still very dramatic. Comparing the statistics describing this area, the speaker noted that weather has doubtlessly been a factor, but not everywhere. The main cause lies elsewhere--in unsatisfactory farming practices. To make matters worse, such deficiencies exist in a time where hundreds of the republic's farms are harvesting more than a hundred poods per hectare each year. In the last 2 years, one out of every six sovkhozes and kolkhozes harvested more than 20 centners per hectare. This means that we do know how to work, the speaker noted. This is why it is important to disseminate the highly rich experience of the best producers and grain production innovators more boldly, improve farming practices everywhere, and on this basis promote constant growth in yields, mainly of wheat, forage, and other grain crops.

Some farms, and even entire oblasts, are not making full use of their possibilities for increasing grain production.

A number of farms, rayons, and even oblasts are still dragging their heels in the effort to introduce a soil protection system, and seed growing has not been organized. Crop rotation has been instituted on only 66 percent of the republic's tillable land, and on only 27 percent of the land of sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Aktyubinskaya Oblast.

The significance of organic and mineral fertilizers is being understated. Negligence in their use is being tolerated in a number of places.

Many farms are trying to compensate for flaws in their agricultural practices by raising the doses of the fertilizers they use. It would be pertinent to recall what D. I. Mendeleev had to say about this: "I stand in opposition to those who preach, orally and in writing, that it all has to do with fertilizer, that if fields are fertilized well, how they are plowed does not matter."

No, comrades, we cannot plow haphazardly, we cannot blame our failures on various objective and subjective causes, or count on luck.

We are now obligated to guide ourselves by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's concrete directives: An average of 20 centners of grain must be made the norm for Kazakhstan. Every sovkhoz and kolkhoz, every rayon, and every oblast is obligated to fight for this. Kazakhstan cannot reach its billion mark without the contribution of every rayon, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz, even the smallest. Kazakhstan must provide the lion's share of grain to the country each year, and it is the most important duty of the

republic's party organizations to unconditionally insure further growth in production of high-quality grain.

The food program is also concerned with problems associated with increasing production of grain crops, as has been pointed out many times. Considering this, Pavlodarskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Ural'skaya, Kustanayskaya, and other oblasts must fundamentally alter the status of their cultivation, and especially of buckwheat and millet. Some farm directorates assert that grain crops are supposedly unprofitable. This is far from so. In just the last 4 years the republic received a profit of 20 million rubles from buckwheat sales—even despite the fact that the targets were not reached.

Yesterday the KAZAKHISTANSKAYA PRAVDA quite validly suggested that Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture and other authorities should develop a complex of additional measures that would make the farms interested in cultivating grain crops.

Rice production occupies a major place in our republic's food program. Kazakhstan is now a major rice producer.

But even here our reserves are far from exhausted. Production of this crop must be increased significantly in Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Chimkentskaya, and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. This is especially true of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. While last year almost 47 centners of rice were harvested from each hectare in the republic on the average, the amount was 21 centners less in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.

This situation must be corrected immediately, and all of the possibilities for this do exist.

Now about corn. In 5 years, seed corn production in the republic increased by almost twice as much as in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Many farms of Alma-Atinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Chimkentskaya oblasts harvest 60-70 centners of grain per hectare each year, while some farms harvest more than 100 centners. But at the same time, last year the harvest of almost one out of every three farms was below 30 centners, and in Dzhambul'skaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts it was even lower.

Our task is to completely eliminate the shortcomings in the agricultural practices of corn farming, to introduce advanced skills more broadly, to increase the yields to a minimum of 60 centners of grain per hectare, to fully satisfy the demand of all oblasts for seeds to grow silage corn, and to increase the supply of grain to combined feed industry. All of this is a direct responsibility of farms involved in corn farming.

Development of beet production continues to be an acute problem. D. A. Kunayev levied sharp but valid criticism against the work of the Dzhambul'skaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya party obkom's, at the fault of which the republic failed its five-year plan for sugar beet purchases, and suffered a drop in sugar production out of local raw materials. Such a situation is no longer tolerable, the speaker said. The situation must take an abrupt turn this very year. The Dzhambul'skaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and Alma-Atinskaya party obkom's must energetically promote a fundamental turning point in development of beet growing, and unconditional fulfillment of the sugar beet procurement plans.

Cotton is the next issue. Laborers of Chingkentskaya Oblast must climb to higher summits here. They must sell 345,000 tons of raw cotton to the state and improve its quality.

It is also important to utilize all possibilities for increasing the republic's production of flax and other industrial crops. The Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya, and Pavlodarskaya party obkom's must do everything they can to increase production and procurement of sunflower in order to more fully satisfy the public's demand for vegetable oil.

Complete satisfaction of the public's demand for foodstuffs such as potatoes, vegetables, and fruit is an important element of the food program. In the past five-year plan, procurement of potatoes in the republic increased by 1.8 times, and procurement of vegetables increased by 1.4 times in comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan. This is good. Still, however, the level that has been attained, the assortment, and quality do not satisfy the greater demands of the public.

In order to satisfy these demands, we need to continue our effort at specialization and concentration of potato and vegetable growing, improve our agricultural practices, intensify hothouse construction, raise the return from each square meter of hothouse space, and strengthen the material-technical base of the farms. Special attention must be turned to increasing production of early potatoes and vegetables, expanding the assortment and improving the quality of the produce, and reducing food losses at all stages--from the field to the market shelf. Tackling this problem seriously is a direct responsibility of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming (Comrade Dzherembayev), and of its local organs.

It would be important to also promote development of collective gardening and horticulture, preventing all cases of misappropriation.

The speaker then said: It will soon be 15 years after the May (1966) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which outlined a long-range program for extensive development of land reclamation. During these years more than 1 million hectares of irrigated land were placed into operation in the republic. Its total area exceeded 2 million hectares. This made it possible to considerably increase production of grain, vegetables, potatoes, and other foodstuffs grown on irrigated fields.

As you can see, the figures are impressive and pleasant. And in fact, irrigated land is our gold fund, and the return from it must be even greater. Each year 30,000 and even 40,000 hectares of irrigated land stand idle for various reasons. Can this be called organization? Great variations in agricultural crop yields are still encountered, especially at farms in Dzhambul'skaya, Taldy-Kurgan'skaya, and Kzyl-Ordinskaya oblasts. Moreover in some places the productivity of these crops is even below productivity on nonirrigated land.

The "Kazakhstan" and "Tselinnyy" sovkhozes are located in the same Kzylkumskiy irrigation area. For 5 years "Kazakhstan" Sovkhoz has been obtaining 60 centners of rice from every hectare, while "Tselinnyy" Sovkhoz harvests half that figure. During this time period, "Kazakhstan" Sovkhoz has received 2.8 million rubles in profits, while "Tselinnyy" suffered a loss of 5 million rubles.

There are also many shortcomings in hydraulic engineering construction. There are still things to do to finish construction of the Arys'-Turkestanakaya, Shidertinskaya, and Kaskelenskaya irrigation systems and a number of other hydraulic engineering facilities that were recently placed into operation.

Comrades Motoriko, Tynybayev, and Goncharov must carefully analyze the situation and insure a high return from capital investments into land improvement.

In light of the decisions of the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress, we must finish construction of major water management facilities such as Aktubinskoye reservoir on the Ilek River and Bartogayskoye reservoir on the Chilik River, the reservoir on the Kandy-Su River, and the Tasutkul'skiy, Toguskenskiy, Kyzylkumskiy, and Kelesskiy irrigation tracts. We must hasten construction of main pipelines to the republic's north, and development of new land in the Irtysh' River basin, in which large specialized feed farms are to be created. It is important to expand the use of underground water. Considering the great significance of land reclamation, almost 600 million rubles are being allocated this year to construction of water management facilities. The task of the local party, soviet, and business organs is to intensify control over construction, utilize these assets competently, and insure their planned assimilation.

The role of science in raising the effectiveness of agricultural production must be increased. It is extremely important to achieve an effective return from every institute, from every experimental station, and from their experimental and experimental-production farms.

The labor of Kazakhstan's agrarian scientist is highly valued. This has been mentioned many times. But it should be noted with all clearness that the return from the activities of some scientific research institutes is very low, and science has not achieved strong ties with production, which is contrary to specific directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress.

Much responsibility for this lies with the Eastern Branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Science imeni V. I. Lenin and its scientific research institutions (Comrade Medvedev), the appropriate ministries and departments and, of course, their party organizations.

It is now important to decisively concentrate all efforts and resources in the important directions, to place in the service of the five-year plan all innovations and progressive concepts produced by scientific thought, and advanced skills promoting growth in the yield of agricultural crops and in animal productivity.

The 26th CPSU Congress obligates us to dramatically increase the profitability of all sectors in the rural economy in the current five-year plan. This is all the more important because a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes are not making effective use of fixed productive capital, the fight for economy and thrift is weak, expenses and unproductive outlays are great, and losses are permitted.

Fixed productive capital increased in the last five-year plan in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, but the output-capital ratio has dropped. It also decreased in Semipalatinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Aktubinskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, and Ural'skaya oblasts.

Rural power production is growing with every year. But is the equipment being employed effectively everywhere? Some farms have many new, highly productive tractors and combines, but their output per machine is not growing. Why? Usually due to careless use of equipment and its poor maintenance. Highly effective use of equipment is an important issue, and no one can be forgiven for being careless with it.

We spend a great deal of money on expensive animal husbandry complexes, ones which do not always justify the investment, as was correctly noted in the journal *PROSTOR* (No 1, 1981, pages 121-129). In fact, there is no need to erect "mansions" for animals without an economic advantage. There are persuasive examples here, and not only here, in which large weight gains are achieved with inexpensive feedlots, and inexpensive beef and mutton are provided. Nevertheless, some executives are still unable to free themselves of their gigantomania, asking for large sums of money to build complexes without thinking about the effectiveness of the investments.

The party obkoms, Gosstroy (Comrade Bektemisov), the Ministry of Agricultural Construction (Comrade Musin), the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Motoriko), and other agricultural ministries and departments in the republic must conduct their rural economic policy more strictly, and they must halt their arbitrariness in this work.

Right now, what the party wants is for us not only to increase food production but also reduce production outlays and increase the role of cost accounting.

It is extremely important to raise financial discipline, and strictly punish those responsible for all cases of eyewash, premature scrapping of equipment, mismanagement, and waste.

The party and government are doing everything they can to raise the economic interest of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. You all know that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree in this regard. New purchase prices have been introduced for grain, farm animals, milk, and other foodstuffs. Incentives, such as a 50 percent surcharge for production in excess of the yearly average attained in the previous five-year plan, have also been established.

Thus the most favorable conditions for effective work have been created, and they must be utilized.

As is demanded by the 26th CPSU Congress, continually upgrading the quality of agricultural products continues to be the key task.

We must unify the requirements for quantity and quality, and impose stricter demands on all levels of agricultural production and control in this regard.

We must raise the procurement, transportation, and storage of agricultural products, and their processing and sales, to a new level.

In the new conditions, now that the scale and complexity of the problems are growing, we must insure full implementation of the party's measures to develop the agroindustrial complex and improve the methods and style of work, and we must make sure that the level of grass-roots leadership is in keeping with the most recent requirements.

This year the republic is to sell not less than 15.7 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of farm animals and birds, over 2.4 million tons of milk, almost half a million tons of potatoes, 700,000 tons of vegetables, and many other foodstuffs to the state.

As we can see, D. A. Kunayev emphasized, the tasks are very important. Their completion will require hard work on the part of the entire republic party organization. We must do everything depending on us in order to achieve high yields of all agricultural crops, consolidate our successes in grain production, and fulfill our socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other foodstuff to the state.

To do so, we need to lay the foundation for a good yield right now. Presently the republic's grain fields occupy not less than 25 million hectares. The planting of cereal crops, sugar beets, and cotton has already been finished in the southern oblasts. In most rayons the planting was organized well and conducted on schedule. Farms of the western and eastern oblasts are doing their planting at an accelerated rate. Soon the front of the field work will shift northward, into the virgin regions.

It should be noted that on the whole, the moisture reserves will not be bad. Considering this, and without violating agricultural practices, it would be suitable to plant cereal crops on larger areas than planned in each oblast, using our own seeds for this purpose.

It is important to consider the unique features of the year, to confirm the planting procedures, and to perform the entire complex of spring field work in exemplary fashion. Everyone must remember that only good agricultural practices will insure success in the fight for abundant grain.

This year the republic must completely satisfy its own demand for vegetables, potatoes, and fruit.

Much has to be done in animal husbandry. The republic successfully completed its quarter plan for the production and purchases of meat, milk, and eggs.

But, as was noted earlier, many farms and certain regions and oblasts suffered a decrease in animal productivity during the winter period; large numbers of animals died, production of animal husbandry products has decreased, and the targets for purchase of such products have not been met.

Party obkom's and oblispolkom's must examine the results of the first 4 months, correct the shortcomings, close the gap that has been created, and insure unconditional fulfillment of the plan for selling all types of animal husbandry products to the state.

Special concern should be displayed toward feed. We must supply all farms with an adequate quantity of feed, mainly rough fodder. Abundant grass growth is presently anticipated. In the south, hay mowing will begin in May. But equipment repair is proceeding too slowly in Dzhambul'skaya, Chirchik'skaya, and Semipalatinskaya oblasts.

The situation must be corrected immediately.

Comrades, I feel I express the common opinion when in behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee I wish all of the republic's agricultural laborers success in making the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan a year of shock labor, in honorably fulfilling and surpassing socialist pledges for the sale of grain, meat, milk, and other foodstuffs to the state, and once again gracing the beloved motherland with abundant Kazakhstan grain.

The speaker went on to analyze the state of affairs in Kazakhstan's industry, represented by numerous sectors. On the whole, it had operated normally. The paths of its further development are also defined with maximum clarity in party decisions, and our task, the speaker emphasized, is to fulfill these decisions unconditionally.

We need to wage a decisive struggle to reduce the number of lagging enterprises, we must promote a continual increase in labor productivity, and in product and production quality, and we must make sure that every labor collective will satisfy its socialist pledges.

The first year of a five-year plan is a special year. In essence, it is its foundation. This year our industry is to produce the most diverse products worth tens of billions of rubles. Therefore the obkoms, oblispolkoms, ministries, and departments must intensify their control over the work of each enterprise, and insure attainment and overshoot of planned targets.

Because we are basically examining the problems of ruraleconomics today, it would be pertinent to once again note that agriculture's orders placed with the republic's industrial enterprises have been and continue to be priority orders. Today we would also be right in asking the enterprises of industrial, transportation, and other organizations to help the rural economy more effectively.

In the new five-year plan, we must expand production, and we must increase the output of erosion control equipment by 1.5 times, we need to increase production of gardening equipment at the "Aktyubinsksele'mash" Plant by 6 times, and we need to rebuild the Pavlodar Tractor Plant. We must build a practically new plant in Kzyl-Orda for production of rice growing equipment, and some other plants producing agricultural machinery. These construction projects have special state importance. Fulfillment of the party's food program will depend on their successful completion.

D. A. Kunayev said that special significance is being attached to development of group "B" industrial sectors, in accordance with directives of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is one of the key economic problems associated with the program for raising public welfare, approved by the congress.

We interpret the present planned targets for group "B" sectors as being minimal.

Today, because of the urgent need for raising production of high-quality consumer goods, we have all the possibilities for producing more such goods than planned this year, for a total of not less than 200 million rubles. The task of the party obkom's is to tackle this problem head-on, and insure attainment of the targets set for each oblast.

In our work on the annual plans, our main obligation is to find the reserves for increasing production of consumer goods, improving their quality, and expanding product assortment, including at canning enterprises, where the assortment is still extremely narrow, and cases of food spoilage still occur. This is still the case at the Petropavlovsk (director, Comrade Shtanarev) and Alma-Ata (Comrade Avdeyev) meat packing plants. This is totally unacceptable.

Builders are making a significant contribution to development of the material-technical base of the republic's agriculture. Many livestock buildings have been placed into operation. New poultry factories, hothouse combines, storehouses, elevators, and warehouses have been built.

The republic's rural laborers received large amounts of housing, schools, hospitals, clubs, and trading and personal services facilities in the five-year plan. One interesting thing is that the level of gasification in the countryside has now risen above the urban level.

But at the same time, the scope, pace, and quality of rural construction are still inadequate, especially in Gur'yevskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Ural'skaya, and Mangyshlaksкая oblasts.

Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin) has reduced its work volume, and it failed to complete jobs worth more than 160 million rubles at facilities being built for the Ministry of Agriculture.

The republic's Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building (Comrade Lomov) must increase the pace of its work on agriculture's construction starts. Last year it was responsible for a delay in placing the Ural'sk and Kzyl-Orda poultry factories into operation. Control over work on construction starts by the Ural'skaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya party obkom's has weakened.

Each year a total of half a billion rubles worth of construction work is done in rural areas through local resources. The Komsomol and student construction detachments provide considerable help to rural construction projects each year. They will continue to provide help here in the future as well. Therefore we must determine the concrete projects and the work volume for them right now.

It is time for the Ministry of Agriculture to begin subjecting plans to stricter expert examination prior to the beginning of construction. An example of what can sometimes happen can be found in the Sovkhoz imeni Kirov in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Its livestock complex turned out to be rather expensive. Half a million were invested into a treatment plant, but even the planners themselves had said to the

builders: "Your work is useless; the plant will not work, and everything will have to be done over." This approach by the "Teelingiprosel'khoz" Planning Institute (Comrade Reytblat) is hardly honorable.

Rural builders will have to complete construction and installation jobs totaling 7 billion rubles in the current five-year plan. They will have to erect more than 10 million square meters of housing space, and a large quantity of livestock buildings, elevators, repair enterprises, and warehouses. Sizeable capital investments are to be assimilated at sheep raising facilities. The capacity of potato storehouses is to be doubled, and that of vegetable storehouses is to be quadrupled.

Raising the amount of responsibility imposed on business managers for maintenance of state discipline, we must do everything we can to meet the targets for new output capacities on schedule.

Party organizations are obligated to penetrate more deeply into the life of rural builders, and display constant concern for raising their qualifications and improving their cultural and personal conditions.

What we need today is a sharp turning point in the attention afforded to all urgent problems associated with the labor of rural workers, and trading and medical services for them.

This pertains especially to a number of rayons in Kokchetavskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and other oblasts, where even the basic necessities could sometimes not be found on the market shelves.

All of this says that one demand must be imposed on the services area--satisfying the needs of the laborers more fully, helping them to save time, and improving their morale.

It is important to decisively eliminate the flaws in the work of medical institutions of Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambul'skaya, Mangyshlaksкая, and other oblasts.

D. A. Kunayev went on to once again emphasize that every party worker and every manager must relate tactfully toward the letters, requests, and suggestions of citizens residing both in the city and in the countryside. This is demanded of us quite categorically by the CPSU Central Committee in its well known decree "On Measures to Improve Work With the Letters and Proposals of Laborers in Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress".

All of the successes and shortcomings in agricultural production, further intensification of this sector, and growth in its effectiveness are most significantly associated with the level of party work, with its style, and with growth in the authority and competency of party personnel.

Rural party raykom's are the chief strength in organizational work in the countryside, and we must do everything we can to support them, though neither should we forget about the demands imposed on them.

It is important to remember that the authority of a raykom, as well as of any other organization, is not something that is provided permanently. It must be constantly reaffirmed in Lenin's style with shock labor, strict intolerance of shortcomings, and active support of all that is honest and progressive.

The most decisive factor in improving the rural economy is people. There are many remarkable rural rayon, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz directors, and knowledgeable specialists of the most diverse occupations in the republic. Their qualitative composition is constantly improving. But at the same time, for various reasons personnel turnover is too great in Mangyshlakskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Ural'skaya, and Turgayskaya oblasts.

It is one thing when an individual leaves for reasons of health or age. The party demands an especially tactful relationship with such people. But it is another thing when people who lack initiative, and sometimes dishonest people, make their way into executive positions. So it was with Dosmagambetov, director of "Naurzumskiy" Sovkhoz in Kustanayskaya Oblast, and his assistant Arnol'd. Their criminal machinations cost the state a sizeable sum. But how do we measure the moral injury? Unfortunately, this is not the only case.

The issue of reinforcing the working and political qualities of middle-level personnel, especially in Karagandinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts, is still important today.

Party organizations must work more persistently to train and secure machine operators and other individuals representing the major rural occupations, not to mention teachers, medical specialists, and cultural workers.

There are about 2,500 primary party organizations and over 18,500 shop party organizations and party groups in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Their membership is more than 211,000 communists. This is a tremendous force, one capable of mobilizing rural laborers for successful achievement and multiplication of the highest results. We must make sure that party committees everywhere would intensify their control over administrative activities, adhere to their principles, continue to be intolerant of shortcomings, and insure a high level of efficiency, criticism, and self-criticism.

As was validly noted, no one will take our victories away from us, but no one will solve our difficulties for us either.

The soviets of peoples deputies have a great role in intensifying agriculture.

They have now been provided with unprecedented powers, which was emphasized once again at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is the duty of soviets at all levels to untiringly improve the style of business management, and competently utilize their rightful influence in all spheres of economics, culture, and personal life.

The trade unions and organs of peoples control must also take an active part in this effort.

Special mention should be made of the Komsomol. The party has always saddled it with the hardest and most critical jobs. And now the most active participation of the young in efforts to upgrade the rural economy and culture, to hasten development of all sectors of animal husbandry, and especially sheep raising, and to create a good working mood in every collective is acquiring special importance today.

The scale and complexity of the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress in agriculture are imposing high requirements on all ideological work; reorganization efforts are presently underway in many areas of this work, in accordance with specific instructions from Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Recently a republic rally of mass media workers and propagandists, to which executives of the leading ministries and departments were invited, produced success. It was devoted to the practical problems associated with implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress. Creative contacts between Kazakh television workers and their colleagues in Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Omsk, and Kemerovo became closer.

But at the same time, Kazakh radio has noticeably weakened its creative efforts; its broadcasts on rural and other topics are not yet distinguished by high professionalism.

Speaking at the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized the need for uniting agricultural production with culture in the broadest sense of the term--the culture of labor, life, and human relations. We are all obligated to promote this, so that the life of every rural family and of every agricultural worker would become fuller.

However, how can there possibly be any discussion of a saturated spiritual life when many rural clubs are inactive in Ural'skaya Oblast, and newspapers and journals are delivered a week late to shepherds in some rayons of Mangyshlaksкая Oblast?

Moreover is there not something wrong when mass cultural and antireligious work weakens in intensity in Gur'yevskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, and even in the capital oblast?

Comprehensive cultural improvement of the countryside is a direct responsibility of all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, the ministries and departments, the creative unions, and the mass media. We would rightfully expect a substantial contribution from city and rayon party committees, which are called upon to diversify their cultural sponsorship of the rural areas, eliminate manifestations of parasitism, and encourage mutually beneficial relationships.

The regular republic congresses of cinematographers and writers were recently held. The common opinion is that the writers of Kazakhstan conducted their eighth congress at a high level. Many good words were stated and many promises were made at the congresses. Perhaps it is now time to move on from them to practical deeds, to represent the entire diversity of our realities with truly creative depth, and to do everything we can to help the party and people implement the great Lenin's ideals, and decisively eliminate negative phenomena.

Nor can we forget to wage an effective ideological offensive against the positions of our enemies, who are activating their subversive activities in all directions in connection with recent events, including in Poland. It is the responsibility of party organizations to continue to display full concern for strengthening the spiritual health of the Soviet people and the moral values of the new world.

Finishing his report, D. A. Kunayev said: In these days on the eve of the May Day celebrations, when a mighty labor competition is ranging over the entire country, we can once again quite definitely say that there never has been and never will be a greater duty for the republic party organization, in its role as the CPSU's fighting detachment, and all laborers of Kazakhstan than that of successfully completing the party's assignments.

As was noted earlier, the 26th CPSU Congress armed the party and all units of our political and economic system with a clear and distinct program. The main thing now is to fill this program with real deeds, to organize, as Lenin taught, the hard and friendly joint work of millions of people.

This work is all the more necessary because the international situation remains extremely complex today. This is why it is important to double and triple our alertness and self-discipline, leave no room for even the slightest indifference, maintain a fully responsible attitude toward understanding the present balance of forces, and be wholly devoted to the noble cause of socialist internationalism.

Kazakhstan's participation in the major achievements of the great Soviet Union has always been the most active and prominent in our country. Let me, dear comrades, express our common confidence that it will continue to be so in the future, in everything and in all ways.

Let me assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and personally Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that the republic's communists and laborers will do everything to successfully implement the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress, and to strengthen the economic and defensive power of the country and the entire socialist fraternity.

11004
CSO: 1800/456

REGIONAL

SHEVARIDZE ADDRESSES SOUTH OSSETIAN 60TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 May 81 p 1

[Article: "Under the Banner of October, Toward the Summits of Creation"]

[Excerpt] Dear Comrades!

Friends!

This is a triumphant day for us. We are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the declaration of Soviet rule in the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, and time in a sense takes us back to the people's glorious revolutionary past.

There are events and dates in the history of mankind and in our history which do not diminish in significance and importance over the years, and with which we measure up our current affairs and deeds; commemorating these, we in a sense settle our personal accounts, summarize the results of what we have done, and determine the tasks for the future.

Among such events, the main one was the Great October Socialist Revolution. Fundamentally altering the fate of mankind, Great October also produced a fundamental revolution in the historic fate of the peoples inhabiting Soviet Georgia--Georgians, Ossetians, Abkhazians, Russians, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, and others.

"No event in world history has had such profound, long-range consequences to mankind as the Great October Socialist Revolution," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And each time, we return our thoughts to Great October in order to once again measure up our achievements, to concentrate our attention on the problems that are still not solved, and to plan our goals for the future.

October has in a sense repeated itself in a new way in every corner of our great motherland, in every republic, and in every kray. It is in this repetition that the unshakeable will of the laboring people, which had the great truth of history on their side, expresses itself; this is why we celebrate October in the Ukraine and in Belorussia, and why we celebrate it in Azerbaijan and Armenia.

We also celebrate it in Georgia, in Abkhaziya, Adzhariya, and the South Ossetian Autonomous Region. Commemorating these dates, we also turn our thoughts to our glorious past, tracing it attentively from one day to the next, from one year to

the next. And the more of these days and years we accumulate, the more solid and important becomes the jubilee itself and the more indisputable become the advantages of the socialist path of development which we are following.

Last week we commemorated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Adzharia. This was a great and glorious holiday. Today the South Ossetian Autonomous Region is celebrating the same holiday, and we have convened in this auditorium in order to pay our respects to those who were the first to raise the revolutionary Red Banner over the liberated kray, those who laid the foundation of its development, who courageously defended the achievements of socialism in the hard years of war, and who are confidently multiplying them today. Great celebrations will follow after this in Abkhazetiya, and then we will all gather together in our capital, in Tbilisi, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the Georgian Communist Party.

And although the events which occurred 60 years ago had proceeded in the reverse sequence, this order of celebrating the jubilee is probably more logical and correct today. The historic fate of all the people is the product of the fates of individual people, of individual nations and nationalities, and thus the celebrations in the autonomous regions in a sense prepare us for our common, chief holiday, one representing the day, our main day, when the sun of real freedom rose for the first time over the republic, when the laborers of Georgia took power in their hands and began to manage the wealth of their land independently.

This day--25 February 1921--opened up unprecedented prospects for the development of all nations and nationalities inhabiting Soviet Georgia. The way these prospects are being realized can be surmised well from the example of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region.

Take as an example at the least the present jubilee, the way the region is commemorating this noteworthy date, and the most typical traits of this holiday. After all, attitudes toward anniversaries may vary. Sometimes an anniversary is experienced with sadness, with unhappy reflections on past years; in such a case all thoughts are riveted only on the past, and all feelings and actions are focused exclusively on the past; moreover the deeds of those who celebrate such anniversaries are only things of the past as well.

Things are totally different with us. Let us look at those who have come to this auditorium today--the graying veterans of the party, the people of the middle generation, and our glorious youth; I look at you, dear friends, and I can sense your triumphant spirit, I can see the bright smiles on your faces, and it becomes clear to me that this jubilee of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region--as is true incidentally of all previous ones--is a holiday of youth and optimism, it is a holiday with full emphasis on the future.

This feeling does not arise by chance. After all, when we talk about real people, people who possess high spiritual qualities, people who are communists in the highest sense of this word, we find that youth or age is not determined by the number of years lived. And when we look at the whole kray, the whole oblast, republic, and country, this becomes even more valid.

We, the Soviet people, are always young, because we are always full of revolutionary enthusiasm, and tremendous creative energy. We are always young because a great future always awaits us. We are always young because we have grandiose plans, and no matter how much we do, we know that there is still more to do, that our achievements will become even greater.

Our plans and our deeds for today were determined with firm theoretical grounds and scientific depth by the 26th CPSU Congress. "Grand is our goal--communism," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the accountability report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress. "And every labor success, every year of heroic achievements, every five-year plan brings us closer to this goal. It is from this point of view that the party is evaluating the present five-year plan. There are many things to do. More problems need to be solved. But we will solve them, and that is a fact."

Yes, all things are within our power, because of our socialist way of life, and it is in accordance with its laws that Soviet people are now living their seventh decade. It has now been 60 years that laborers of Soviet South Ossetiya have been living in accordance with these laws. Turning to the past, they glean from it their strength and their conviction in their historic right, they create today more persistently and better, with revolutionary zeal, and thus they create a firm foundation for the coming ascent.

Looking at the past with the purpose of measuring up today's deeds and considering the future--this dynamic formula is born within the very logic of our achievements in all of the last 60 years. This formula has made it possible for each generation of Soviet people to correctly determine their place in their great creative effort, and to correctly grasp the spirit and requirements of the times. This formula embodies the continuity of our generations, keeping us on the right track no matter what, helping us to always find the shortest road to our goal, and permitting us to determine and develop the best traditions and the best trends at every stage.

The best sons of the Ossetian people--zealous warriors of the revolution--extracted their firmness and confidence from the people's glorious past, from the ideals of their revolutionary struggle, from those good, healthy roots which they firmly planted in the ancient hills. They saw how through a century of difficult trials and deprivations the Ossetian people preserved their best qualities--tremendous diligence and exceptional faithfulness in friendship, bravery and perseverance, and insurmountable attraction to light and goodness, and the greatest love of liberty. They firmly believed in the great future of all laborers of the kray, and they confidently led them along. They loved life to the limit, but when the interests of the struggle for a glorious future required them to sacrifice their lives in behalf of the fortune of the people, they did so without a second thought.

Dreams of a happy future supported the courage of internationalists and zealous warriors against the autocracy and the class enemies such as Sergey Gagloyev, Vladimir Sanakoyev, Siko and David Alimbarashvili, Shakro Valiyev, Samson Sanakoyev, Gayoz Devdariani, Aleksandr Dzhatiyev, Aron Pliyev, Vasilii Petriashvili, Nikolay Gadiyev, Mikhail Papunashvili, Zika Gassiyev, Anton Dryayev, David Kvinikadze, Vasilii Khubayev, Ivan Kugayev, and others. They selflessly bore the burden of the difficult work that fell to the lot of their generation. The names of outstanding Leninist Bolsheviks are associated with the struggle for the kray's liberation--

Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Mikhail Levandovskiy, Mikha Takhakay, Sergey Kirov, Lado Ketakhoveli, Philipp Makharadze, Aleksandr Gegochkori, Namiy Orakhelashvili, Shalva Eliav, and others.

The blood ties of the Russian, Georgian, and Ossetian peoples, and of representatives of all nations and nationalities of our republic, ties which have their roots deep in the past, grew even stronger in the joint struggle, in joint construction of a new life. This brotherly friendship transformed into an amazing alloy, hard as diamonds but even more beautiful.

"The freedom-loving Ossetian people...now exist in the closest fraternal unity with the workers and peasants of Georgia." These words are just as meaningful today as they were yesterday, comrades! The decades that separate us from the time when they were first uttered by Sergo Ordzhonikidze seem nonexistent; it seems as if these words were uttered here, at this triumphant meeting. They are close and understandable today to every Ossetian and every Georgian, and they are understandable to peoples of all nationalities, because we all live in friendship and brotherhood.

Time is never absolute to us, the communists. The revolutionary years seem infinitely far away when we measure the distance to them by the scale of what we have done, built, and formed. But at the same time we unwittingly think: Could it really have been just 60 years, could we really have done so much in these 60 years, and experienced so many events, achievements, and sensations? After all, that which we did in this short time would be enough to satisfy a century. But when we borrow from the revolution the political and moral valuables it has to offer, when we develop the ideas to which it gave birth, it becomes infinitely close. These ideas have become an organic part of us. We receive our guidance from them every day, every hour, every minute.

And whenever we turn to the past and analyze from on high what we have achieved, we realize that the great Lenin and the October Revolution charted our path into the future correctly, we realize that our Communist Party, its central committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and personally our great friend, our dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev--the greatest continuer of Lenin's work and of the October Revolution in the modern era--are adhering strictly to Lenin's path, they are holding Lenin's great traditions sacred, and they are successively affirming and developing Lenin's style and Lenin's principles in work. This is the foundation of all of our victories, of all of our successes.

The experience of the revolution taught much to the representatives of this generation of laborers in the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, upon whom time imposed the difficult mission of elevating the economy and culture of the autonomous region in the first years of socialist development. And firm faith in the future in the most difficult conditions imparted strength and optimism to them.

Prior to establishment of Soviet rule the kray was totally unaware of what industrial production was, the peasants experienced great difficulties because of the low availability of land, and more than 80 percent of the population was illiterate. But even then, the glorious outlines of today could be discerned through the patriarchal backwardness.

In short time, socialist industry was created and the first electric power plants were built in the autonomous region. Thus the future materialized in concrete daily effort. By 1940 the proportion of gross production that was represented by industrial production exceeded 36 percent. Implementation of Lenin's cooperative plans was completed, and the region gradually transformed into a major fruit source for the republic. Its orchards flourished, and animal husbandry and other sectors of agriculture developed quickly.

The life of the people, who tied their fate in with construction of the glorious edifice of communism, became better and freer. Their culture developed confidently. The foundations of a new socialist literature and art were laid, and representatives of the local nationalities were trained as specialists for a broad scientific research effort.

By as early as the end of the third decade after establishment of Soviet rule, more than 350 schools of general education were opened in the region, and pedagogical and scientific research institutes, tekhnikums, and art, music, and pedagogical schools were created. The State Dramatic Theatre, with its Ossetian and Georgian companies, became one of the principal centers of cultural life.

The creative labor of the Soviet people was interrupted by the war, and the ideas of Lenin and the October Revolution became that eternal spring from which our people drew their courage and valor on joining the mortal struggle against German fascism. The soldiers--people of different nationalities--marched into battle with firm resolve to defend their past and the achievements of socialism, and with their thoughts and dreams of the future victory. And together with them, the sons and daughters of the Ossetian people upheld the military glory and merits of their ancestors. Brilliant events of the Great Patriotic War are associated with the names of Heroes of the Soviet Union Vasilii Chochiyev, Sergey Koblov, Georgiy Beruashvili, Kost Kochiyev, Sardion Kozonov, Aleksey Ostayev, Ivan Takhovrehov, Grigol Sabanov, and others.

And imagine how many more glorious names are associated with these difficult times! Today, on the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, our republic Journalists' Union is publishing a book. It contains a short essay by the writer Revaz Asayev describing the courageous deed of pilot Alibek Slanov. Risking his life under deadly fire, Slanov landed his airplane on enemy territory, and within view of the fascists he rescued his commander Nikolay Svitenko, whose craft had been shot down.

This was a typical incident of the Great Patriotic War, typical namely in that it was exceptional. But no less interesting was the fact that this incident was related to Revaz Asayev by an outstanding Soviet poet, Nikolay Tikhonov, who was always a great friend to the cultural workers of all nations and nationalities of our republic. Of course, Nikolay Semenovich was aware that Revaz Asayev had been a participant of the war, and he knew that he would be vitally interested in such war stories, especially ones having to do with the deeds of his fellow countrymen.

The great fabric of victories and military deeds of the Great Patriotic War was woven out of hundreds of thousands of brilliant examples of the courage and combat brotherhood of representatives of all peoples. We always say that no one will ever be forgotten, and nothing will ever be forgotten, and each year we commemorate Victory Day, a holiday on which a grateful people commemorate the unprecedented

heroism of Soviet people during the war. This week we celebrated this holiday for the 36th time, and the entire country honored the glorious memory of fallen heroes with a minute of silence.

We turn to the experience of the Great Patriotic War in order to gain a deeper understanding of the enormous price that had to be paid for peace on the planet, in order to strengthen the economic and defensive power of our motherland even more successively and persistently, and in order to defend the peaceful future of our mothers, wives, and children. And every region of our country, every person inhabiting it, is making a worthy contribution to this noble effort.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that our party's course entails augmentation of the material and spiritual potential of each republic, and its concurrent maximum utilization for harmonious development of the entire country. The contribution made by Soviet Georgia to the economy of our country has been growing from one year to the other since the time that the CPSU Central Committee published its decree on the Tbilisi City Party Committee, since the time a number of fundamental party and government decrees concerning our republic were adopted on the personal initiative of L. I. Brezhnev. And because of this contribution, the work of our party organization earned a high assessment from the congress. It is pleasant to note that in all regions of Georgia, including the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, the economic potential is rising and productive forces are developing. The region's laborers are playing a noticeable role in all achievements of Soviet Georgia, and the credit should be given primarily to the communists of the region's party organization.

Today your party organization is successfully developing rich revolutionary and labor traditions. In the last few years it raised its effectiveness, and it is now competently directing the creative energies of the laborers. The region's party committee, the region's committee bureau headed by Comrade P. S. Sanakoyev, and other comrades are doing everything they can to successfully attain the complex and important objectives associated with developing the region's economy and culture.

The valorous working class of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region is making a sizeable imprint upon our successes. In comparison with 1972, when the CPSU Central Committee adopted its decree on the Tbilisi gorkom, the volume of industrial product sales has doubled. Today the region is producing electrical engineering equipment and machines, nonferrous metallurgical and woodworking articles, construction materials, and much else. The region supplies its industrial products to 200 cities in the country, and abroad. Articles unique to the republic are produced by the "Elektrovibromashina" and "Emal'provod" plants in Tskhinvali. Many innovations and many valuable initiatives were recently born in these labor collectives.

Astounding changes occurred in the very countenance of the autonomous region, and one of the factors responsible for these changes was the broad scope of capital construction. Were we to compare with 1972, the volume of capital investments increased by 2.5 times, and completed housing construction increased by more than six times. Our republic's logging and sawmill operation was practically completely rebuilt; when a new shop was opened up, it became our republic's largest enterprise. A concentration factory was placed into operation in Kvaisi.

It seems to me that the decision we made together with the region's party committee to develop the progressive production sectors was totally correct.

The Transcaucasian motor highway, a road having important national significance, is being built at an accelerated pace.

It has become a tradition for us to prepare gifts of labor for all important dates. The present jubilee is no exception. This morning we visited two facilities already--the Zonkarskoye reservoir and a new factory producing knitted linens. The Zonkarskoye reservoir is, of course, an impressive sight. But no less impressive are the possibilities which it opens for development of agriculture in the autonomous region and the entire Kartliyskaya zone. In summer, its water will irrigate about 70,000 hectares of land. As far as the factory is concerned, it is among the most important construction projects in the country.

Rural laborers of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region and its diligent kolkhoz peasantry play an important role in all of our achievements. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the region produced, and sold to the state, a record amount of grain, fruit, meat, milk, and eggs. Gross agricultural production volume increased by 1.3 times, while in comparison with 1972 it increased by 1.7 times. Interfarm associations for cattle and pig fattening and for feed production have arisen. We are successively specializing and concentrating agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

A decree of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers on measures for further development of the economy and culture of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region has great significance to the region's economy. This decree has become the foundation for even stronger and clearer manifestation of the enthusiasm, purposefulness, and selflessness of the laborers. It is my duty to report to you that we are monitoring fulfillment of each point of this decree strictly, and very persistently. Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Member, Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Comrade Z. A. Pataridze is directly responsible for its implementation.

We have already discussed the practical tasks facing our party organization, and we done so many times, including in this auditorium. Today I will not dwell in detail on them, but there are some things I must say about a few points.

First of all we need to recall that because of mistakes made in the recent past, the pace of socioeconomic development of the region remained unsatisfactory for a long period of time. Therefore the advances we made in recent years do not at all mean that all of the tasks have been completed successfully. The foundation from which we started was so low that even today, the effectiveness of social production, the productivity of animal husbandry, and the yields of many agricultural crops are still much below the republic average, not to mention the best indicators. Today, for example, the autonomous region produces twice less industrial products per capita than the republic average.

This is why the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government are actively supporting the efforts of the region's party organization aimed at raising the effectiveness of social labor, encouraging all employable people to participate in social production, and halting migration. I think that positive trends can be discerned here in this aspect. We must always remember, and make it fully clear to ourselves, that highly productive labor is the principal and,

I would say, sole source of all material and spiritual blessings of society. This is our main goal and our strategic objective, and we must do everything to reach it successfully.

Growth in public welfare and the level of culture is directly associated with the problems of economic development. Acceleration of the pace of socioeconomic development has had a favorable effect upon this area as well.

During our trip to Tskhinvali we noticed how handsome the new residential micro-districts looked against the background of the city. They came into being during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Construction of a modern sanatorium building was started in Dzhava. Laying the foundation for the new building of the pedagogical institute was a memorable event in the region's cultural life. The issue of erecting the state museum buildings was resolved, and many other issues are under examination.

Builders finished the region's young naturalist station for today's jubilee. This is a good gift. A concert hall, a new building at the institute for advanced training of teachers, children's nurseries, and other facilities will also go into operation in the anniversary year.

Spiritual culture is developing confidently. We feel that the leaders and public figures, who are Georgians by nationality, must approach Ossetian culture and the Ossetian language--this remarkable phenomenon of the people--with the same responsibility and love as they do their native language and Russian--the language of the great Lenin.

Ossetian language courses in the oblast's schools are improving. The volume of training literature has increased, and its level has risen. You all know that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee adopted a special decree on improving the instruction of native languages, including Ossetian. Completion of preparations for publication of the first volume of an Ossetian dictionary should be viewed as an extremely important advance. The first volume of the history of Ossetian literature has been published, and many other important works are in their developmental stage.

The writers and artists of Soviet South Ossetiya, who honorably represent its people's intelligentsia, receive their inspiration from the highly rich treasure-house of spiritual thought of the Ossetian people, and from their creativity, so remarkable in its expressiveness.

Writers, poets, and cultural workers of the autonomous region are successfully developing the rich creative traditions of the founder of modern Ossetian literature--Kost Khetagurov, a revolutionary democrat and a subtle expressor of the thoughts and feelings of his people. Today the humanitarian ideas of freedom, justice, and the friendship and brotherhood of peoples, sung by the great poet, have acquired a new ring. Great creative and personal friendship tied Kost Khetagurov to Aleksandr Kazabegi, Dmitriy Arakishvili, and other prominent representatives of Georgian culture. This invaluable legacy has become enriched even more today, now that the single multinational culture of the Soviet people is confidently taking shape.

Today the best examples of popular Ossetian creativity are contained in this treasurehouse of Soviet culture. They are being successfully publicized by the "Sind" state ensemble, with the art of which audiences in many corners of our country and abroad are well familiar.

The seeds of the prudent past of the Ossetian people, who have become enriched by the spirit of our socialist times, are producing fabulous sprouts. Works are being produced in which the poetic palette of the original Ossetian epic is helping poets to better express the thoughts and feelings agitating our contemporaries.

The Georgian, Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Armenian reader is well aware of the names of authors such as Fedor Gagloyev (Gafez), Georgiy Dzugayev, Nafi Ozhusoyty, Khadzhi-Murat Daudtsaty, Kosta Margiyev, and Revaz Asayev. Their works have also been translated into other languages.

The works of the Georgian popular artist Boris Sanakoyev and of other masters are well known. We take pleasure in the successes of the young creative intelligentsia of the autonomous region. The talented painter Irbeg Alborty recently earned the "Chronicle of the Five-Year Plan" prize, and the works of the young composers Zhanna Pliyeva and Felik Alborov are popular among music lovers. Representatives of Georgian creative intelligentsia are also working successfully in the autonomous region.

The main secret behind the popularity of the best works of the writers and artists lies in their true popularity, their profound adherence to party style, and their concrete social orientation. They actively serve the cause of communist indoctrination of the laborers.

We associate the growth in timeliness of the literature and art and its close relationship with life directly with the fact that the region's party organizations recently focused considerably more attention on ideology. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee relates approvingly to the proper measures being implemented by the South Ossetian Oblast Committee and Oblast Executive Committee aimed at improving ideological, political, labor, moral, patriotic, and international indoctrination. The struggle against negative phenomena and deviations from the norms of communist morality is now being waged in more principled fashion, though of course this work needs to be even broader, and even more successive and persistent.

Improvement of the moral-psychological climate has promoted a sharp rise in the labor, political, and moral activity of the people, and mainly the communists. Every five-year plan, in L. I. Brezhnev's words, produces its heroes. The 10th Five-Year Plan brought forth a new group of worthy representatives of the laborers in the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, bringing many new names to our awareness: Alikhan Kugayev and Kazbeg Kelekhsayev, Suliko Pliyev and Mziya Zenashvili, Pavel Naniyev and Dusiya Yeloyeva, Petr Titov and Georgiy Datashvili, Aza Sanakoyeva and Roin Chavchavadze, the miners of Kvaisi and the laborers of Tskhinvali enterprises, kolkhoz farmers, machinery mechanics, and livestock breeders. We are all proud of the legendary conquerors of the Arctic, and of today's honored guest, Yuriy Kuchiyeu. These are people of great merit, these are the people to whom L. I. Brezhnev was referring when he said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The Soviet citizen is a

conscientious laborer, a person of high political culture, a patriot, and an internationalist. He has been nurtured by the party, by the heroic history of the country, and by our entire structure. He lives the full life of a creator of a new world."

These are people that are setting the tone in the republic today. Through their acts, their way of life, and their labor, they are affirming the sacred ideals of truth, honor, justice, and integrity.

These are people who serve as an embodiment of L. I. Brezhnev's thought that only conscientious labor, high citizenship, and good ideological and moral qualities can predetermine the status and prestige of the individual in our country. They take all of the best from previous generations, through their example they enrich it, and they leave it for subsequent generations as their legacy.

Our remarkable kray is rich and beautiful with such people. Taking strength from their past and dreaming of their future, the kray is creating its fortunate today and tomorrow.

On behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of all communists and all laborers of the republic, let me congratulate the laborers of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region on the 60th anniversary of the victory of Soviet rule, and wish you, dear comrades, all the best, all the joy and happiness of life, success in work, fortune, and peaceful skies.

Long live Soviet South Ossetiya!

Long live the laborers of the South Ossetian Autonomous Region!

Long live the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the peoples intelligentsia of Soviet Georgia!

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the bulwark of peace and socialism on the planet!

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its central committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, confidently leading the Soviet people to the victory of communism!

11004

CSO: 1800/461

REGIONAL

UNION, MANAGEMENT CLASH OVER WORKING CONDITIONS AT BSSR TRUST

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by ZVYAZDA special correspondent I. Roslik: "Operation 'Impromptu'"]

[Text] "We are employed in the metal structures shop on the premises of Minsk TETs-4. Our working conditions are extremely poor. For example, on 5 March 1978 three overloaded roof spans collapsed, and it was pure good fortune (it was our day off) that there were no casualties. Although some of us have been working here since 1977, the building has still not yet been submitted to the state commission. Sometimes they permit us to work in the shop, while at other times they prohibit it and find work for us out on the grounds near the production building.

"Also unsatisfactory is the arrangement for delivering workers to work. Frequently we are forced to be from one to two hours late and to walk from the bus stop (400-500 meters) through mud and water. We are also concerned by many other things which depress one's mood and hinder us from working in a normal manner...."

Workers U. V. Kakhanski, L. B. Likhadziyeuski, V. I. Kaval'chuk, and others. A total of 32 signatures.

"The problems described by the metal structures shop workers at the Belenergomontazh Installation Administration indeed exist," stated H. A. Klimau, chairman of the Republic Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of Electric Power Stations and the Electrical Equipment Industry, and handed back the letter. "The presidium of the oblast trade union committee issued an order in June of last year prohibiting personnel from working on those premises."

Practically all the workers and employees of the shop, chief mechanical engineer department, the production-process equipment acquisition administration laboratory, and others gathered in the metal structures shop discussed in the letter to meet with A. S. Zhukovich, technical inspector of the central committee of the republic trade union, S. M. Isotau, trust deputy director, and H. V. Vladzimirovich, administration chief engineer. All speakers showed concern over the existing situation and a desire to rectify the situation as quickly as possible and to create favorable conditions for the work and comfort of the employees. Workers U. V. Kakhanskiy, A. V. Ausyanka, V. M. Susha and others raised questions dealing not only with bringing the

shop on-stream in a prompt manner but also with repair of employee service facilities, establishment of an order desk, repair of equipment, etc. They asked, for example, why the trust and administration management has been unable to run a walkway to the enterprise, forcing workers to test their acrobatic skills in negotiating holes and ditches on the way to their work stations. Trust deputy director S. M. Izotau firmly assured them that a pedestrian walkway would be completed by the end of April, that worker transportation would be improved, that an order desk would be set up, and that the necessary steps would be taken to ready the building for acceptance submission to the state commission.

It is regrettable that many of the questions raised by the workers had not been resolved at an earlier date, without this newspaper's intervention. They had been raised at many worker meetings and conferences, had been raised year after year, and trust and administration management were well aware of them. Management of these organizations fended off justified complaints by the work force with a wall of complacency and indifference, substituting promises, paper shuffling and empty talk for practical, effective work with their employees. Even when the branch trade union came to the defense of the workers' interests, prohibiting personnel from working in the building, management of the trust and the other organizations working in the shop took the course of deception and violation of the law.

They have been ignoring the decision adopted by the trade unions, to put it mildly. All discussions with representatives of the trust, administration and the Belenergoremnaladka enterprise have led to mutual understanding in word alone, to promises and assurances which are not carried out. In response to directions specified by the trade union's technical inspectorates, management personnel of the installation administration and Belenergoremnaladka enterprise beat their breast, as they say, and give assurances that people are not working in the shop. In actual fact the opposite is true. On the day of our visit, for example, 60 persons were working in the repair personnel section: one third of them were installing equipment, while the others were filling production orders for the power engineering people in Novopolotsk, Grodno, Novolukoml', and elsewhere. And yet the point is worker labor safety, something which should be guaranteed to each and every one of us. How is one to explain such disturbing attitudes on the part of the management of the above-listed organizations toward the fate and working conditions of their employees? Is it indifference, complacency, lack of organization, or ignorance of the law? Obviously management personnel of the trust and Belenergoremontazh Administration possess the requisite level of education and managerial abilities, but they forget about some of their direct obligations: concern for their people. They follow the policy of getting away with things until the authorities come down hard.

"We have tried all possible means of action against violators. We are constantly monitoring the shop, but in place of genuine changes to improve employee working conditions and to complete the facility for acceptance, as things are going we hear nothing but promises in response from management," stated F. K. Trukhan, chairman of the oblast trade union committee. "We have now taken extreme measures -- we have turned the matter over to the procurator's office of Tsentral'nyy and Pervomayskiy rayons of the city of Minsk."

How did it happen that three organizations -- the trust with its structural production units, the Belenergoremnaladka enterprise, and the branch trade union committee -- do not understand one another and stand like three donkeys in their positions at the

corners of the fatal triangle they have created? It was three years ago that U. M. Babrou, director of the Belenergostroy Trust, informed the main administration and branch ministry of completion of the new production building at Minsk TETs-4. In the executive offices of the higher-echelon organizations, the new production facility was divided in an efficient and rational manner between the Belenergomontazh Installation Administration of the above-named trust and the Belenergoremonaladka enterprise of the Belglavenergo Administration.

"But a lot of things have not been completed, and the building has not yet been accepted by the state commission," the new occupants objected.

"Trivial matters!" Uladzimir Mikalayevich assured them. "We shall correct the deficiencies quickly, in impromptu fashion."

As we see, operation "Impromptu" dragged on and on, and the new building was not submitted to the state commission.

"The roof collapse is to blame for everything," they explain at the Belenergostroy Trust.

As the old saying goes, a drowning man will grasp at a straw. The people at the trust try to pass the buck off on others: the roof collapse, which happened because of miscalculations on the part of certain organizations and structural subdivisions of the trust. The official commission to determine the causes of the roof collapse specified violations in the design documentation, failure to observe standard parameters in the roof slabs, which were fabricated at the Svetlogorsk Reinforced Concrete Products Plant, as well as mistakes and errors on the part of the builders and fabricators of metal structures, plus others.

For example, A. Ya. Matsko and M. A. Shvaybovich, design engineers employed by the Belenergomontazh Installation Administration, who prepared the detailed working drawings, failed to spot the designers' error and did not recalculate structures in conformity with structural loadings. Deputy chief engineer V. I. Lapkouski placed his signature, with the ease of a virtuoso, only on the erection diagram, without checking the working drawings and without studying all the design documentation. Administration technical specialists and workers, who fabricated the beams with a defect in the bearing assembly, in turn added to the chain of mistakes and errors.

Hundreds of tons of defective items were hoisted up by the erection crews and secured on columns which were not suited to their use. The final chord in the symphony of defective construction was played by the construction crews of Minsk TETs-4, under the direction of former chief engineer P. S. Kharuk. They placed on top of all these flaws... one more defect. The thickness of the so-called cement tensioner which is placed on top of the insulation layer across the entire roof was 5-7 times standard thickness. Approximately the same applies to the thickness of the insulation layer. It is understandable that the excessive weight of construction materials, plus rain accumulation due to failure of the roof drainage system to work, greatly increased loadings on the metal roof structures, some of which collapsed, causing damage totaling more than 30,000 rubles.

For more than 2 years several institutes and dozens of experts looked for ways to correct the design and construction errors and worked out ways to reinforce

structures, but they were in no hurry to sign a contract with the trust. Finally in July of last year, the metal structures sector of the Institute of Construction and Architecture of BSSR Gosstroy, which is directed by Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. M. Syarheyev, proposed a bold, economical solution.

"The institute has already drawn up the needed recommendations, and we intend to have the study completed in June of this year," stated Candidate of Technical Sciences V. F. Zaloha, institute deputy director for scientific work. "Some of the recommended measures have already been implemented."

Unquestionably the institute has done everything it can to rectify the situation. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the trust organizations. For example, many measures which were specified in the contract for last year have not been carried out. The supply people are unable to find a lighter insulating material to replace the previous one. We know that correction of the construction defects will cost tens of thousands of rubles. Society is sustaining even greater losses. The new enterprise is not generating the proper return on investment, the trust is not meeting its production targets, and the workers are suffering from the indifference and wasteful management. Is such organization of labor not costing the state too much? It is surprising, but it is a fact that none of the culpable individuals in this manner has been seriously punished. A final timetable for bringing the new building on-stream has not yet been specified. Operation "Impromptu" drags on....

3024

CSO: 1811/49

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT CRITICIZED FOR POOR WORKING CONDITIONS

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 16 May 81 p 2

[Article: "Paying for Negligence"]

[Text] The matter of serious deficiencies in organization of trade services for republic rail transport employees was examined at a meeting of the BSSR People's Control Committee.

It was determined that officials of the workers' supply administration of the Belorussian Railroad (V. K. Sharankou, chief; S. M. Frydman, chief accountant) are not taking effective measures to improve trade services for rail transport workers, are failing to ensure that enterprises and organizations achieve their targets pertaining to strengthening facilities and trade turnover, and are failing to wage a campaign against exaggeration of figures in performance reports, theft and mismanagement. The number of trade and public food services facilities coming on-stream is lagging far behind needs. The majority of stores and meal facilities are not in conformity with modern forms of organization of trade; some of them are housed in unsuitable quarters, while no such facilities exist at all at 16 railroad yards. Allocated funds for capital investment were 94.3 percent spent in the 10th Five-Year Plan, while last year the figure was only 73 percent. Major and minor repairs have not been performed over an extended period of time on a number of trade and public food service enterprises.

Last year one out of every five enterprises failed to achieve its trade turnover target within the worker supply administration system, while the figure was one out of three in the Gomel', Minsk, and Mogilev Worker Supply departments. This year the number of lagging enterprises has shown a significant increase.

There have been disclosed cases of retail trade turnover figures deliberately exaggerated upward. Take, for example, the Gomel' Worker Supply Department (I. V. Pilipeyka, chief; K. A. Novikau, chief accountant). Upward exaggerations totaled 85,700 rubles in six audited stores. Their employees illegally received 3,400 rubles in bonuses. Similar violations occurred in a number of enterprises of the Brest Worker Supply Department.

Distribution of commodity resources is being poorly handled. For this reason there frequently occur interruptions in supplying railroad employees with primary necessities and foodstuffs. Some stores of the Orsha, Brest, and Gomel' departments have been out of soap, kitchen chopping boards and washboards, shoe polish, salt, vinegar,

mineral water, canned vegetables, and many other items. At the same time such items as fresh-frozen fish, margarine, cooking oil, and pasta products, which are in high demand, have been in short supply.

Serious deficiencies have been revealed in organization of public food services. Insufficient attention is devoted to variety and quality of meals, and the percentage share of locally-produced food items is low. Grocery items and raw food-stuffs are frequently sold without culinary processing. Take, for example, Dining Hall No 4, which serves students enrolled at the Belorussian Rail Transport Engineer Institute (Gomel'). Over a period of three months this facility sold without culinary processing more than 4 tons of poultry, 1,170 jars of cooking oil, 266 cans of peas, 245 cans of condensed milk, 189 kilograms of sausage products, and other items, representing a total of 13,000 rubles. Similar violations have occurred at Gomel' dining halls No 7 and No 16.

There have been discovered cases of violation of proper meal preparation procedures, short-weighting and deception of customers, and personal appropriation of food items. Official audits are frequently superficial in nature and do not always reveal guilty individuals. Shortcomings in organization of trade evoke justified customer complaints. Last year, for example, 4 times more complaints were recorded for the Orsha Worker Supply Department than in 1979.

Instructions by directive agencies pertaining to stepping up the campaign against persons who steal socialist property and against losses of goods are not being carried out satisfactorily. As a result, instances of shortage and waste are not being reduced. The situation is particularly poor in the Minsk and Gomel' Worker Supply departments. Specific measures are not being taken to correct the situation. Executives of the Belorussian Railroad, deputy chief executive officer V. P. Kazlou in particular, are failing to respond with adequate vigor to these problems.

V. K. Sharankou, chief of the worker supply administration of the Belorussian Railroad, received a severe reprimand for unsatisfactory organization of trade services for railroad employees, for poor direction and supervision of his subordinates. He has been warned that if this situation is not properly corrected in short order, he will be fired. In addition, the committee instructed Comrade Sharankou to explain to his work force the reasons for committed errors and mistakes and to report on measures being taken to correct them. The question of responsibility on the part of chief accountant S. M. Frydman will also be examined. I. V. Pilipeyka, chief of the Gomel' Worker Supply Department, and chief accountant K. A. Novikau received severe reprimands. They have been given fines in the amount of two months salary each to provide partial compensation for the financial losses caused to the state by illegal bonus payments and above-standard losses of goods.

V. P. Kazlou, Belorussian Railroad deputy administration chief, was given a severe reprimand for insufficient demandingness on administration officials and worker supply departments as regards providing services to rail transport employees, and for a complacent attitude toward gross violations of trade rules and regulations. The committee instructed him to take immediate steps to correct the violations revealed by the audit and to punish the guilty parties. The BSSR People's Control Committee was informed that the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayon People's Control Committee in the city of Gomel' reprimanded M. I. Fomski, deputy chief of the Gomel' Worker Supply Department, while top officials of the Belorussian Railroad instructed the worker supply administration to settle the question of the continued employment of K. A. Novikau, chief accountant of the Gomel' Worker Supply Department.

REGIONAL

BOOK ON NATIONAL HISTORICAL MEMORY REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Review by Vadim Dement'yev of the book "Pamyat'" [Memory] by Vladimir Chivilikhin, a novel-essay published in NASH SOVREMENNİK, 1978, No 2; 1980, Nos 8-12]

[Text] Leonid Leonov's play "The Golden Carriage" is based philosophically on what seems at first to be an indistinguishable image-symbol whose use can explain the amazing spiritual and moral endurance of our people as they have displayed it at various times. One of the characters in the play says, in response to the question of why the invaders found it necessary to wipe from the face of the earth an ancient city where there was no industry except for a match factory and a leather plant: "The most important part of a fruit is its seed . . ." By destroying this "golden seed," according to Leonov, one also erases the memory of those who lived here, the merits of their predecessors and what they left behind. "The people are destroyed from the sacred places."

The new book by Vladimir Chivilikhin with the capacious title "Memory" is also devoted to the sacred places of the past that have been preserved up to our day because of the continuity of the best national traditions and the feats of arms of many generations who have defended through their 1100-year development the strongholds of domestic independence and state rule. ". . . people who have long passed away," we read on its pages, "with their passions, plans and feats, the movement and advancement of peoples, kingdoms and idols, the great works of millions, the seas of their blood and tears, destructive and creative — it is so easy to lose oneself in the abyss of the past . . . to live the time that remains today, finding joy in honorable work for a piece of bread for one's children. But memory is that essential bread which nothing can replace today, without which children grow up to be weak fools, incapable of meeting the future worthily and courageously."

This is why the new work of one of our leading modern writers, somewhat unusual in design and execution, elicited from the readers an interested response filled with a sense of gratitude even when the first chapters were published in 1978. "Memory" has gathered together half-forgotten facts of national history in its well-thought-out and lively form, and has revealed and made it possible to examine more deeply and attentively the various names and events. Fortunately these are not arranged in the diversity of the chronological kaleidoscope, but are structured from within by the author's feeling of high civic spirit and conscientiousness. Today one wishes to accompany the writer as he contemplates and unwinds the "complex interweaving

of the past," to be his companion on his journey, for the scope of his memory enters by its very nature into the inherited circles of memory of many others.

The humanism of national awareness and of the deeds which determine its features is directly proportional to the experience of national patriotism. Feat and advancement come from the same root in Russian; they ensue from one another, linking all that is best in the national character. Therefore on the pages of the novel the feat of the Decembrist Nikolay Mozgalevskiy is related to the advancement of the restorer-architect Petr Dmitriyevich Baranovskiy, and the self-sacrifice of the first Russian partisan of the 13th century, Ipatiy Kolovrat, is equated to the self-sacrifice of the national avengers of Viktor Serebryakov's brigade during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Linking times together, Vladimir Chivilikhin discusses all this and much more.

The grasp of these events in a novel-chronicle genre presupposes not only a high concentration of facts, quotations from chronicles, entries from the first published documents and inserted stories that are addressed to modern readers, but also a philosophical conception, a pivot on which the story turns. The suggestion of the author himself, speaking from the pages of "Memory" to the effect that there is now a need to create a general creative history of the people which would organically include, say, the history of Russian metal, leads us to the task that Vladimir Chivilikhin has set for himself. Its essence consists in the following: to relate the various phenomena of history and culture to the "humanistic moral essence of our people," and not only in the past, but also in the present and future.

A modern writer, the author of "Memory" also strives to figure out the sources of the international community of people which has arisen historically and according to a particular pattern. It seems that many of the novel's pages are devoted to wars, raids and bloody battles, but there is not a single word about past alienation, suppressed hostility toward those peoples who themselves, suffering and dying, were enlisted by their leaders in destructive wars. The author's words ring out with a rare force of penetrating commentary: "There are no greater or lesser nations on earth, there are only larger and smaller ones; they have become one or the other because of various circumstances that are out of their control, circumstances which can be controlled only by social innovation. Believing in the humanistic development of the world, I think that the general human values of the smaller nations will continue to grow because each of them will bring into the future of man's earth valuable codes of the millenia -- language, customs, the practices of their ancestors, a unique psychic storehouse, inherited genes . . ."

The idea of historical epochs helps to understand the past. Its essence is "to utilize the old, the new and the newest . . . material, . . . to construct a true historical picture of the ancient and medieval life of our ancestors and to introduce it in a worthy way into the current of world history."

Understandably, when Vladimir Chivilikhin opens up before us pictures of the past, in addition to scientifically substantiated remarks and conclusions, as a writer-commentators he must also take advantage of the personal element in that system of evidence that he presents for the readers' consideration. The historian fades into the background here, but there emerges a person who is related to the native

past through an inherited memory which touches him personally and thus links him to the generations of his compatriots. Whether he is thinking about family kinship with the Decembrist ancestors, or he is aroused by recollections of his ancestral land, the Vyatka area, or the writer is contemplating problems of urban construction in Moscow -- everywhere in these lyrical digressions, which are quite natural in the fabric of the narrative, we feel the charm of a personal approach, that inexpressible joy of memory to which each of us has access.

And it seems to me that Vladimir Chivilikhin has constructed a collective image of a "curious reader," the author's collocutor on the pages of the novel who carries on a narrative with him, not only in order to make his discourse more dynamic and free. It is important for the writer to have an intelligent and curious hero on whom the writer can rely, who will check on the veracity of the thought and confirm opinions.

Incidentally, is this "curious reader" really so incognito? From the first pages of "Memory" we encounter people, our contemporaries, who are doing a large amount of patriotic work for others. "They are traditionally called local historians, and many of them are former school teachers, physicians, journalists, military servicemen, museum curators, and party and Soviet workers, and their new service which they provide inconspicuously and unpretentiously is extremely important and necessary: they inculcate in their compatriots an attachment to the hometown and though it, to the larger homeland, to the world and life, and though they sometimes appear to be somewhat eccentric, these retired workers in some places create a high spiritual value for the local society because they voluntarily assume the role of preservers of memory."

Encountering these contemporary devotees on his numerous trips and journeys -- from the walls of the small, yet historically distant village of Kozel'sk to his native Siberian expanses -- Vladimir Chivilikhin introduces into his documentary-artistic novel a new hero of our literature, a man of passionate mind and heart, the observer of our country's great past.

Through their eyes, but with his own talent, the author recreates the epic picture of the invasion of the Tatar-Mongol hordes, these hirelings from various tribes who had lost all ties with their cultures. Pages permeated with his obsession tell of names forgotten in our history. Filled with passion, he polemicizes with pseudoscientific views that discredit the memory of our ancestors.

Attention should be given to Vladimir Chivilikhin's suggestions to organize in Moscow a Central Museum of the Decembrists, to introduce into the national memory the ideas of the Decembrist-soldier and the Decembrist-sailor who, along with the Decembrist nobles, deliberately went to the senate area, and to republish the works of the first Russian historian, V. N. Tatishchev. He has many of these noble and concrete desires. "Memory is a life-giving force of the present. . ."

And what persons acquire life under the pen of the writer! Frequently they are unexpected ones who are familiar to us by name but, unfortunately, not by their actions for the glory of the homeland. There is the leading scientist and humanist, Nikolay Miklukho-Maklay, the Grumm-Grzhimaylo brothers, one of the first

investigators of the route of the Baykal-Amur Mainline, the grandson of a Decembrist, Nikolay Mozgalevskiy, "a most brilliant figure in our Eastern scholarship," M. Ya. Bikchurin, the historian and archeologist, Nikolay Yadrintsev Time and again the author interrupts himself: "On my journey I . . . held back so as not to carry the reader off into the complex world of this unrepeatable person."

One hopes that new generations of historians will investigate their fate and creativity, their feats and advancement. Perhaps they will be those young people who are inflamed with a true sense of the necessity of this work after reading the book "Memory" (and there will certainly be some of them!). And perhaps they will be represented by the "future Russian historian Katya Zaytseva" who accidentally encountered the author and guided him on to a new route in his sleepless searches and campaigns for the "golden seed" of national memory?

One thing is clear: Vladimir Chivilikhin's many years of labor, his honorable and frank book, will promote the highly useful cause of exposing the readers to the land of the known, to the land of the investigated in all cities and villages.

11772

CSO: 1800/448

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 29, 1981